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SALE.

A THE NATIONAL AREA OF THE SAME OF THE SAM

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

my ears, and, though I knew little of that wonderful weapon, "All-prayer," which the Pilgim bore, my whole soul went out in deep yearnings for forgiveness.

But L avoided him as much as possible; there seemed a new-born tenderness in his manuer toward me, which I could not bear. Miss Summerfield talked of mustard drafts and "hot drops," when my pale face appeared in the parlor; Rebecca, laughingly, laid my illness to grief at the loss of her society, and tried to amuse me with descriptions of her country suitor, and the various enthusiastic projects which she expected to realize when she reached Iowa, (for Will Summerfield's wedding day is fixed the lst of June, and she is to accompany him and his bride to their home;) while Mr. Bigelow places his hands behind him, and paces the floor, giving me a very significant glance occasionally, as he hums—

"Come, counsel, dear Tittle, don't tarry, Fil gie you my bonnie black hen; Gin ye will advise me to marry

"Mr. Summerfield was waiting in the hall when I came down, and he handed me into the carriage in silence, and in silence we drove through the busy streets.

It is really very kind to me, however, and mothing but my most earnest remonstrances have prevented him from calling in Dr. W. One thing pleased me much. Aunt Huldah was coming up to be present at Will's wedding; in deed, this pleased every one but Mr. Bigelow. He had met her once, and taken a great dislike to her, or professed to have done so, and Rebecca considered it her mission to overcome it, as well as win his consent to her going West. I was much amused at her management.

"It is a downright fool's scheme!" said the old man, one day. "Iowa! to hear Will and Lizzie talk about it, one would think it Paradise, and that the head-waters of the Mississippi are the fountain of health; whereas, every one knows that they are the fountain of nothing but fever and ague and death! Why can't you be contented here?"

Sitting down beside him, Rebecca went on to speak of that boundless region, its future importance, its wants—of their aims and projects, of all she might accomplish, with her health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-leafthy down whereas are the soundless region, its future importance, its wants—of their aims and projects, of all she might accomplish, with her health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-health, education, and restless activity—until, eatching her enthusiasm, the old man exclaim-he

march through the wilderness with Miriam, or go up against Sisera with Deborah, than to play the decent housewife. I was right when I named you Hagar. But what," he went on, after a long pause, "what am I to do without you?"

"You will have Fred and C."

"You will have Fred and C."

"What is your charge to-night, Miss Ames?" upon the asked.

I did not need to several doors. He knocked lightly upon one, and it was opened by a woman, who might have been the sister of the one below.

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on my soul, I believe the girl is mad. Talk of tarming a respectable woman, old enough to be her grandmother, into an ape! Look you, Miss Rebecca, this woman's dress is what I call suitable for a Christian woman to wear—such a one as women wore in the good old days, when such chits as you gave less slack to their tongues!"

"I beg pardon. I thought you disliked Aunt Huldah, and, as I knew it could not be because she lacked sense and judgment, I thought it must be on account of her dress."

"And what right had you to get any such impertinence into your head? You were wont to have common sense, I thought; but if this Western scheme has put everything else out of your head, including common respect for this woman, your oldest and best friend, why, go West in Heaven's name—the sooner the better. But if you really want an object in life, as you say, take the addition of a name—the sooner the better. But if you really want an object in life, as you say, take the addition of a name—the sooner the better.

He paused—for, at the sound of my name, a guick change came over the sufferer's face. In the face, and pity, and anger, in the face is and it could see, by the working of Rebecca's face, as she sat watching him as he strode up and down the room, that she half repented of her ruse. At length she sprung up, and, laying both hands on his shoulder in spite of a petulant effort to shake her off, looked him steadily in the face, while the tears gathered in her eyes.

At once he seemed to comprehend the truth, for he seized her by the arm, and, shaking her as he would a pet kitten, he exclaimed—

"By the Lord Harry, I believe the minx has been shamming all the while! Tell me, Miss, what right had you to be so full of unreasonable prejudices as to compel me to say things I am ashamed of?" was the reply. "I heard you commenting upon Aunt Huldah's creaking thoses one day, and I very naturally supposed you were ashamed of her."

"And I very naturally suppose that no one who was not closely related to a born idiot myself, and, in the genial atmosphere of herbouse, I shall go home with Aunt Huldah, I said to myself, and, in the genial atmosphere of herbouse, I shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later came in the shall find rest; but an hour later

hand, and we climbed another long ascent of stairs, and found ourselves on a landing, from which opened several doors. He knocked

West in Heaven's name—the sooner the better.
But if you really want an object in life, as you asy, take the advice of an old man, and look after your own heart."

"I lear we are too law, and the "—

He paused—for, at the sound of my name, a quick change came over the sufferer's face. She strove feebly to raise herself, saying, ea-

In our heart of hearts they went Kindled doubt and discontent

All the perfect peace of childhood, All the simple trust of years, Fled away before its presence, Leaving shadows—leaving tears.

Then, like angry waves uprising In continual unrest, Dashed the dark and angry surges

Yet, for all the grief it brought us, Still we loved the angel so, That, for fear of painful parting, We were loth to let it go.

Oh, the wildness of that worship!

Oh, the blindness dim and dark! Fearful, quenchless flames enkindled Viewed we still the face of glory And, each time we gazed upon it,

Till, as bending fondly o'er na. Full of tenderness it leaned, Lo! the mask fell off—betraying

Shrank we then away in terror, Full of sorrow and surprise, With the misty veil uplifted From our folly-blinded eyes.

Forced into the dread conviction That however it appear

And though face and form possesses All the beauty one could ask, We have learned to look still deepes, To the heart beneath the mask.

For the National Era. SHADOWS FROM AN OLD CHURCH.

after a long panse, "what am I to do without you?"

I did not need to be told what that charge you?"

I did not need to be told what that charge was; for on the bed, in one corner of the room, lay a female figure, apparently in the unconscious sleep of death.

"And what in Heaven's name is that stiffneeked peice of womankind to me?" interrupted he, testily.

"A good deal, as you will see when you come to know her better. For instance, she will be a great saving to you in the way of breath, for I have no doubt she will denounce this plan as heartily as yourself. To be sure, her dress is "Yes, sir; but he only ordered a spoonful or two of wine and water, just to keep her up. But it seems a pity almost to give it, for she so longs to be gone."

"This lady is a friend, Miss Ames, and we will relieve you an hour or so, while you get a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a standing solemnly alone, the top of the standing solemnly alone, the sum distance on the standing solemnly alone, the sum distance on the standing solemnly alone, the standing solemnly star-like, radiant point, in the sunrise of this sweet June morning—when I felt about me the deep calm, the sense of rest and repose and silence, which its own sanctity has gathered about it; the long quiet, which, for so many years, has lingered amid its shadows—its shadows—its shadows as deep and serious as when, years ago, a child, I worshipped among them—and yet, more, when between the trees I caught a gleam of white marble shafts, and the slow sway of rose trees, waving with their summer beauty and fragrance—when I saw all these things, I thought that it would be pleasant to make the deep calm, the sense of rest and repose and will best appreciate the skill, perspicacity, and learning, showed in the composition of this section of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence and keen observation. It is a wonderful chapter, and will open the eyes of fathers and mothers, and their daughters are sent and repose and selection of the book of many schools, but those to whom this science is most familiar will best appreciate the skill, perspicacity, and learning, showed in the composition of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence and keen observation. It is a wonderful chapter, and will open the eyes of fathers and mothers, and there of the tree to whom this science is most familiar will best appreciate the skill, perspicacity, and learning, showed in the composition of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence and keen observation. It is a wonderful chapter, and will open the eyes of fathers and keen observation and the composition of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence and keen observation. It is a wonderful chapter, and will open the eyes of fathers and keen observation and the composition of the book. 2d, Laws of Health; 3d, Abuses of Bodily Organs; 4th, Evils thence are sulting. In this scetion, Miss Beecher has given the results of the personal experience and keen founces and turbans like Mrs. Wheat; and it founces and turbans like Mrs. Wheat; and it she can contrive to catch a little of Miss Arabella Wheat's lisp, I think you will find her at least tolerable."

"This lady is a friend, Miss Ames, and we will relieve you an hour or so, while you get a breath of fresh air."

"I will give her the wine first, sir. I will place, amid this holy gloem, soothed by these sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows, and surrounded by the constitution of the sacred shadows.

how the pastor's voice was lost, (forgive me, oh! meek shades of unremembered sermons!) while my falsely prophetic brain wove her future life romance. Some prince, or some noble lord from a far-off country, should come hither and wonder at her eyes as I wondered, until—oh! sweet Lucy B———! one came, but it was

In one of the central pews below, the one which, standing here, you can just see, sat the mother of Lucy B—, from whom the daughter inherited her beautiful voice. A young wife now sits in her place; but, ah me! it must be a cold thing to be an old man's young wife, else why is she pale, while children with innocent lips name her mother? and why does the palsy of the old man, their father, so increase, when he stands by the grave of his dead wife? and why is the path to that grave dug deep by constant feet, which journey thither, impatient for the earth beside that dearer clay to open once again? Oh, old man, sighing for death! and, oh, young wife, in thy cold and barren existence, sighing for life! I know not for which of you there is most pity in my heart.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Then you hoped filtogether too much, sir," of infancy and childhood—this, it is claimed, is the appropriate and highest vocation of woman, in you have the thought of what he was himself rising up in my throat, and almost choking me with in dignation.

He looked at me a second in sorrowful surpriscipled in all things, but specially you that, to my care the control of the form my heart, and a mee wife has come with the first of my the first of th now knows, that is so dear as would be a single restored pressure of his lips. It was years ago that we parted, children, and there has been but one brief meeting since; but to-day his memory is the fairest picture in the haunted chambers of my heart. Time has only retouched it with diviner tints, and added to it a more immortal grace. And yet that picture is not of a child. As she has lived in my memory year by year, her beauty has ripened to the maiden's and the woman's. Remembering how dear and lovely she was when a child, my heart gradually and unawares invested her with all that is tenderest and most graceful in form and face, and that is purest in heart and soul; so that the day I knew that she was dead, I thought she could not be more fair in heaven than was that glorified memory which I have ever in my heart. Oh, Mary! Mary!

than was that glorified memory which I have ever in my heart. Oh, Mary! Mary!
Grow yet deeper, oh shadows! Withdraw yet farther with the receding sun, sweet, pure light! Strange shapes walk among these aisles to-day; presences, for which aching human hearts have cried out in vain, sit even here among them. Death has to-day restored his elected ones. There sit here shapes bowed and reverend, with heads white for the great harvest, skins pale and wrinkled, like loosely and reverend, with heads white for the great harvest, skins pale and wrinkled, like loosely folded winding-sheets about their bodies, and limbs that tremble as if they walked among half-dug graves—others young, and with all the light of life and prime about them. But there is no voice heard! Are these shapes forever silent? Nay, perchance, in the choirs of the upper sanctuary their voices warble to-day the sweet old psalms they sing no longer here. Oh, beautiful, immortal hope! fair morning of the Resurrection! hasten thy divine dawning!

LETTER FROM SARATOGA. WASHINGTON HALL, July 28, 1855. DEAR TRANSCRIPT: It has been my good fortune to meet at the Congress Hall two ladies of literary eminence, and of whose works—recent works—I will venture to speak, if perhaps I may aid the public to a knowledge of what it will be well for them to know. Miss Johnson, whose nom de plume is well known as "Minnie Myrtle," has recently brought out a book entitled "The Iroquois," among whom she has of late resided. This book had been placed in the hands of a few friends, when the edition was consumed in a recent fire of a book-bindery in New York. A new edition has just been got out. The venerable Philip E. ed to him, Thomas, of Baltimore, who has himself taken deep interest in this interesting tribe of Indians, by Thiers. spoke to me of this work in terms of high com-mendation. Now, nothing I may say can add

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL.

O dear, old tender times! To-day, more precious, more tender, more dear, than ever before!

This morning, when I first opened my eyes upon this once familiar spot, (not seen till now for so many years,) when I saw the old church standing solemnly alone, the top of the spire a star-like, radiant point, in the sunrise of this but those to whom this science is most familiar.

development.

The topics treated of in this book are vite. I thought that it would be pleasant to make the bed of one's death here, in this most quiet place, amid this holy gloem, soothed by these sacred shadows, and surrounded by the continual Sabbath which reigns here. Amid these sleepers, whom no disquiet ever disturbs or comes near, I think one might rest long and well.

Come with me in hither, and rest amid these solemn aisles, until you feel how holy is the light which, descending from this radiant June heaven, falls upon these dark pews, like the last hymn or benediction. Then, speaking low and in a tender key, I will tell you of those who meet no more with earthly congregations.

In the gallery, near where now stands the organ, stood Lucy B——, the sweetest voiced of the fair girls who sang in the choir. I remember how, from beneath my child's gipsey bonnet, I stole looks at her beautiful eyes, and how the pastor's voice was lost, (forgive me, ohlam wells, and the care of the human body in infancy and sickness, and the conservation of the family state. In the same Association, Miss Beecher devotes her share of another work, now in the press, entitled "Physiology and Calisthenics."

This topics treated of in this book are vital and important to the well-being of society. It and important to the well-bein should read, study, and important to the well-being of society. Every parent should read, study, and important to the well-bein should read, study, and important to the well-being of society. Every parent should read, study, and important to the well-bein

my falsely prophetic brain wove her future life romance. Some prince, or some noble lord from a far-off country, should come hither and wonder at her eyes as I wondered, until—oh! sweet Lucy B——! one came, but it was death; and thou wentest with him, not to a marriage pillow, but to a bed from which no tenderest, human love can ever win thee to rise up, or re-open those glorious eyes.

I saw her beauty pale, until, looking in her white face, I seemed to see only the orbed darkness of those wonderful eyes, and her wan smile, like the last light of a setting star, flickering about it. Her life was like one of the beautiful psalms she used to sing, which would have been too solemn, but for the tenderness in her voice.

devotes her share of another work, now in the devotes her share of another work, now in the devotes her share of another work, now in the devotes her share of another work, now in the reses, entitled "Physiology and Calisthenics." This is for schools, and is designed to introduce into schools and families a system of instruction, for childhood and youth, that shall train their bodies to strength, beauty, gracefulness, and perfect health. Methods of curring deformities will also be introduced. This is to be done scientifically, and, in order to this, the children are to be taught the construction of their own bodies and the philosophy of all the methods pursued, so that they will understand the influence and benefits of all the exercises adopted. The work will be illustrated by over hundred engravings. Yours, truly,

For the National Era. AURORA BOREALIS.

BY ANNA M. LANGELAND. 'Neath the cynosure star, in my own Norway home, I gathered the shells, and I gathered the foam; My young spirit worshipped each beautiful thing, From the spray on the beach to the bird on the wing. I wandered one eve on the shere of the deep, When the syelids of day were close folded in sleep, To listen to occan's deep nusical swell, Where the foam danced in glee with each murmulative.

The wing of the night floated out o'er the scene,
And scattered star-plumes on the ocean's dark green;
While cach star from below sang a song full of love
To its twin-star now beaming far, far up above,
And as smile of the pear! that was sleeping below
Was magling its smile with the starlets' soft glow;
And each star-ridden "ripple, that danced to the shore
Some new gem of beauty and brightness still bore.

The crests of the mountains, enshrouded in snow,

As Heaten floating downwards to mortals was given Twas avision for earth too exceedingly fair, As it stood on the sea, the shore, and the air, A part sank to rest where the bright billows roll; The rest mingled in with the morning's soft ray, Like a soul lost to us, in Eternity's day.

For the National Era. Sketch of the Political History of Europe. THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814. THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY. CHAPTER XIII.

The language employed in the treaty of the 14th of July, 1840, and the insolent conditions t imposed upon Mehemet Ali, were more consonant with the principles of the Holy Alliance than with the interest of Great Britain. The invitation which the French Cabinet received to accede to this treaty, and thus not only to violate the promise that had been given to Mehenet Ali, but also to sanction the insult offered to him, was nothing less than an insult to France itself, and as such it was looked upon

wespotic Cabinets, he was not slow in taking the most vigorous measures for putting the detection for members. The consequence of this issue of the electionary struggle was the resignation of as would enable the French Government not only to assist Mehemet Ali in keeping posses.

Any one who will take the trouble of personal invading the territory of France itself.

The extraordinary vigor Thiers displayed in his preparations for war, and which, on account of the popular favor with which they were looked upon in France, the succeeding Ministry. Consequently, that able and patriotic Minis-

The extraordinary vigor Thiers displayed in his preparations for war, and which, on account of the popular favor with which they were looked upon in France, the succeeding Ministry was obliged to continue, awakened great apprehensions in the minds of the ruling members of the Holy Alliance. They became terrified at seeing France unfold yet once more her immense resources, and rise to that high pitch of eathusiastic love of glory which, during the times of the Republic and the Empire, had animated her, and inspired in her soldiers that irresistible impetuosity which had subverted so many thrones, and humbled so many crowned heads. Hence, their intentions of punishing her for having driven into exile her legitimate ruler were forgotten, and some means were sought for, by the aid of which a war with her might be avoided. Thus the thought arose, night be avoided. Thus the thought arose,

might be avoided. Thus the thought arose, that, by getting Thiers removed from power, peace might be preserved with France.

Applications were consequently made to Louis Philippe for the removal of the Minister, whom many of the Continental as well as English journals were daily representing as about to involve, on account of personal ambition, all Europe in war. Louis Philippe, angry with the English Cabinet, and especially with Lord Palmerston, and well aware of the hostile intentions of the despotic Powers, had with evi-

odious "Corn Laws," had he not been supported by the Whigs, because a great many of his own party abandoned him, while accusing him of treachery to them and to his avowed principles. There was certainly good cause for such a charge against Sir Robert Peel, but it must at the same time be acknowledged that he was justified in sacrificing the interest of a few rich land-owners to the craving wants of the multitude. Besides, his so-called "sliding scale" was a modification of the original proposition, and was only the way by which the final object was a modification of the original proposition, and was only the way by which the final object was a modification of the original proposition, and was only the way by which the final object with the fire of his own secret reflections.

Marvellous stories are told of the longevity of the is constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds was extend the longevity of the constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds was the is constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds was exampled to make a rest, and children go to sleep in the orotox, swans, and fishes in general; but as yet daytime. Man makes a compromise, and establishes a system of routine which serves the same purpose. The quantity is not alone to be growth, and consequently to longevity, for it is when the cartilage becomes hard in man's bones that he ceases to grow, and old age is the characterized by dryness and brittleness of bone. This fact suggested to an enthusiast, some years ago, that the best mode of increasing the interest of the sun. He was a prudent, calculating man, who lived by rule. We cannot say that we admire him as a model, nor the constant regularity is suitable for man; the is constitutionally fitted for it.

But a certain regularity is suitable for man; the is constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds ake a rest, and children go to daytime. Man makes a compromise, and establishes a system of routine which serves the as the is constitutionally fitted for it.

But a certain regularity is suitable for man;

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

the course of paliry to which Guisor gave the man of "a cranding and the price of violating he word, and the state of controlled the man of "a cranding and the price of violating he word, and the state of the proper of the property of the

stead of that, he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period, whilst the dog reaches six times; the cat six times; and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intended to the m not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections. At a time, and the less frequently. Cornell as wise; there is labor in digestion. Old age is exhausted with full meals; they are easy little and often, is best for very young and old people; they are both weak in digestion. But a certain regularity is suitable for man; having constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds

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THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 23, 1855.

NEW PROPOSITION.

As the first six months of this year have just

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

Our edition of " Facts for the People

ublished two years ago is entirely exhaus

In our next issue we shall begin the publication of a new story, entitled Rosa and HER SUITORS; a Tale of Swedish Domestic Life. By EMILIE F. CARLEN, author of "One Year of Wedlock," "The Bride of Omburg," &c. Translated by ELBERT PERCE, expressly

A WORTHY EXAMPLE. - A friend writing us but will not aid you in keeping up the Whig from Dayton, Ohio, and enclosing pay for ten new subscribers, says: "Since Chase's nomination for Governor, I have felt my spirit so muc stirred within me by the violent opposition of a few papers, that I have taken time by the force lock, and secured ten subscribers, as the readi-Nothingism, prostrated Whigery, and gave to the Know Nothing Party a sweeping triumph. Scarcely a year has gone by, and the demand est means in my power to promote his election." Cannot many of our numerous friends

THE CASE STATED.

The Independent (N. H.) Democrat, publish ing the Anti-Slavery resolves of the State Know Nothing Council lately held at Springfield Massachusetts, remarks that this is an important step towards fusion, and hopes that it may be imitated in other States. It is no step at all towards fusion, and if imitated in other States, upon the Know Nothing party will rest the guilt of dividing the People of the North and West, and of delivering them over, bound hand and foot, to the Slave Power. The resolves printed by the Democrat are only a part sembled here to-day. The Hon. J. W. Foster, the President, in the chair. A new Constitution and Platform of Principles was reported by Lieutenant Governor Brown, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting. The Platform is the same as that adopted by the Know Somethings at Cleveland and Worcester, with the exception of the clause against foreigners holding office until they have been in the country twenty-one years. The proscriptive clause was opposed by Henry Wilson, and Francis Brinley of Boston, and others. of the proceedings of the Council. There are seven resolutions besides, affirming the peculiar Nativistic principles of the Order, and one of them distinctly declares against the admission of foreign immigrants to the elective franchise. until after a period of twenty-one years' naturalization. In support of all their principles the Council then invites a union of the Pec ple-and it invites only those who believe in

all their principles. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the position of the present
National Administration is one of open, undis National Administration is one of open, undis-guised hostility to ALL the principles we pro-fess, and therefore we believe that the exigen-cies of the times demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action, and we will cheerfully

There is just as much of the spirit of a mar in this as if the remnants of the Whie Party is Massachusetts should come together again, pass resolves, stiffly Whig and tolerably Anti-Slave ry, and then invite all agreeing with them in all their principles to co-operate! The case is The slaveholders control the Federal Govern

ment, and they are determined to continue their rule. They have set on foot a system of aggres sive measures, all tending to accumulate power in their hands, to extend and perpetuate their supremacy. They stop at no usurpation deemed necessary to advance their designs. Their and the audacious effort to break down the laws of the free States against Slavery within their limits-are only parts of their general scheme

F. P. Howland; Barnstable—J. P. Johnson, F. G. Kelley; Duke's and Nantucket—Charles J. Barnes, J. Barney, Justin Lawrence.

"All secrecy was abolished, and every legal voter by signing the Constitution becomes a member of the party without further ceremony. Hon J. W. Foster has been elected Chairman of the above-named Committee. It is said that a majority of the Committee is opposed to a fusion." but no time is to be lost. The resistance must be matured and organized within the next eight months. To make it effectual, there must be a union of the masses of the People of the free States. That they could be overthrown by s combination of all the elements of opposition to them in those States, nobody doubts. Unless such a combination be effected, the country is doomed, and the Slave Power triumphant another four years. In Ohio, Vermont, and Maine, the questio

has been put distinctly to the People opposed to this Despotism-" will you forego all party associations, all issues on other subjects, and unite solely on the issues forced upon you by the Slaveholders-unite in a Party of Free dom?" WE WILL, has been the prompt, ener getic reply; and the result in those States is, the ombination of all the elements of opposition to the Slave Power. The same question has been put just as distinct

ly to the people of Massachusetts, and what is the answer? We will not forego our organization, say the Know Nothings, the ruling party-we will not waive or postpone all other issues—we will adhere to our Nativistic principles, and unite with those who agree with us in all our principles. By this party bigotry is Massachuetts likely to be isolated and paralyzed in the coming contest-for the opponents of Slavery, who are not Know Nothings, cannot sanction, and ought not to sanction, such bigotry. If and ought not to sanction, such bigotry. If bigotry the Anti-Slavery Party has had to contend tend with. It is said that General Wilson reissues the only issues really practical and vital-let there be no union at all, and the guilt of schism will rest upon the traitors to Question as paramount, and knows that, y Freedom, who are attempting to embarrass its claims with insignificant or contemptible extra-

men, nominably Know Nothing, will sanction or suffer this wicked policy. Beyond all doubt. they will respond generously, enthusiastically, to a timely and an honest appeal for union in behalf of Liberty, in disregard of all existing

Flume House, White Mountains.

THE EVENING STAR of this city discourse as follows, in reference to the newly formed Republican Association:

of the New York Herald says:

"The appointment of Wilson Shan Ohio, as Governor of Kansas, is und here to have been the work of Judge D The object was a little blast of wind is sails of the Ohio Spoils Democracy, again Free Soil Abolition omnium gatherum hich he displays in the above paragraph; but about paragraph; but about remember that good schoolfellow

PARTIES IN MASSACRUSET Last year, the Whig Party of Massac

under your lead, to become members of your

party. This we will not do. We will unite

with you, as fellow-citizens, as equals, on a

ommon platform, in a common organization,

party." This was the answer returned by "the

anti-Slavery voters of all parties," and to pun-

ish Whig bigotry and assumption, they said, to break up the exclusive, domineering Whig Par-ty, they rushed head over heels into Know

for a common, equal union, on the single issue of Slavery, is again pressed, and with more

reason than ever. This time it is made, not upon the Whig, but the Know Nothing Party.

rely it has learned a lesson from the ruin of it

tubborn predecessor. Surely the Anti-Slavery

embers of the new Party will not attempt the

ame policy which they resented so fiercely,

punished so unrelentingly, in the old Party,

Let us see. We copy from the Tribune's cor

"MASSACHUSETTS KNOW NOTHINGS

"The State Council of Know Nothings as embled here to-day. The Hon. J. W. Foster

proscriptive clause was opposed by Henry Wilson, and Francis Brinley of Boston, and others but the Native feeling prevailed. After an exciting debate, the following resolutions in favor

all the opponents of our common enemy.

"Resolved, That a Committee of two me

"Resolved, That a Committee of two members from each county be appointed, who, in connection with any similar Committees, already appointed or to be appointed, who may agree in their principles, shall at some suitable time call a Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the people of Massachusetts, in primary meetings assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by this party in the coming election.

arty in the coming election.

"The following named gentlemen were apointed a Committee, agreeably to the last res-

"Suffolk—J. E. Farewell, S. G. Nash; Mid-

dlesex—A. H. Nelson, A. B. Ely; Essex— Timothy Davis, John Batchelder; Worcester— Alexander De Witt, W. S. Thurston; Frank-

Hin—A. L. Tyler, W. W. Russell; Hampshire—W. B. Dickinson, H. G. Knight; Hampden—T. L. Chapman, J. W. Foster; Berkshire—Daniel Upton, Thomas Colt; Bristol—H. B. Wheelright, J. E. Merrill; Norfolk—J. E. Car

penter, C. R. Ransom; Plymouth—R. B. Hall F. P. Howland; Barnstable—J. P. Johnson

The Whig Convention, if we remembe

aright, made the question of Slavery the sole

ssue, and invited co-operation on that. This

Know Nothing Convention, the Anti-Slavery

nembers of which were disgusted with this

Vhig assumption of precedence, makes Nativ-

m, as well as Slavery, an issue, and then

colly invites the People of the Commonwealth

o unite with the Know Nothings in support of

their principles! Whig presumption and intol-

The plain meaning of the Know Nothing organization is, "We will keep up our ma-

chinery : we will not disband : we are in power,

and will remain so; public sentiment demands

the abrogation of the rule of secrecy, and the

restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and so much we will concede; but our principles

in relation to foreigners and Catholics, we will

not surrender, or even waive. Fusion or union we are in favor of, but it must be on our plat-

form, in support of our principles." Such big-otry is worse than all the Whig and Democratic

sisted this exclusive policy, and urged an hon-

est, equal fusion. He recognises the Slavery

other issues be mixed with it, there can be no

union of the masses of the free States. He is

in the minority, but will probably continue in the Order, in the hope that he, and those who

agree with him, may yet bring it to adopt a

more liberal policy. But ought the real Anti-Slavery voters of Massachusetts to wait the re-

sult of a doubtful experiment? Is there not

the same spirit abroad now, that broke in pieces the Whig Party last fall? Having got

rid of one tyrant, do the People intend to sub-

mit to a more oppressive and unscrupulous one?
Are there not enough men of character and

mmon sense in the State, to make an appeal

to the People, for an honest, open union, in atter disregard of all existing parties, on the issues involved in the Slavery Question alone,

ignoring Nativism, Sectarianism, and all other isms that dare to thrust themselves between

Oh, for a clear eye, honest heart, faith

Freedom and Slavery?

Truth, and a resolute purpose!

Finme House, White Mountains.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS,-The cor

erance never went so far as this.

"SPRINGFIELD, August 8, 1855.

egnondence :

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN WASHINGTON. The Northern newspapers have already no placed itself on clear, unmistakable, Anti-Slavery ground; and its Representatives in Con tion in Washington. We give below their Plat tion in Washington. We give below their Plat-form and Constitution, which we feel assured will meet with general approbation among the majority of the American People. Our num-bers in this locality are small at present, but we have no fears of becoming "smaller by de-grees, and beautifully less," now that the Regress spoke, acted, and voted, as a unit, in be half of Freedom. The resolutions of their State Convention approved every doctrine in relation to Slavery that Free-Soilers could denand, and, if we mistake not, set forth no principle distinctively Whig. Having come up to the demands of the Auti-Slavery sentiment blican party have a majority in the House of to the demands of the Auti-Slavery sentiment of the State, and recognised the Slavery Ques-tion as the paramount, if not sole issue, the leaders of the party invited the co-operation of the Anti-Slavery voters of all parties. The in-vitation was scornfully rejected. "You choose epresentatives, with a fair prospect of the residency and the control of the Federal Gov-nment after the 4th of March, 1857. We predict a vigorous growth of Republiche soil of the District of Columbia to maintain your Whig organization-you in The objects of the Association are explained tend to make this question minister to your power—you coolly ask us to enroll ourselves

in the Platform and Constitution, viz: the dis-tribution of speeches and documents from this central point, over the various parts of the ountry, which may be calculated to awaken terest in the cause of Freedom, and dissemi nate right views of political action among the People. We may add, that the Association aim to draw the attention of the people of the metropolis to the duty and propriety of abolish ng Slavery in the District of Columbia. The ollowing resolutions on this subject were offered at the last meeting of the Association but were laid on the table for the present

though they met with general approbation.

Resolved, That the abolition of Slavery is his District, by the corporate authorities, or heir instance, and that of the citizens, wou

their instance, and that of the citizens, would remove one great obstacle to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the Republican party of the District of Columbia feel constrained by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to press this subject upon the attention of the citizens, as well as upon that of Congress, and to memorialize that body for the pecuniary aid necessary to its accomplishment, by the payment of the fair value of the slaves.

Declaration, Platform, and Constitution REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section the act for the admission of Missouri into he Union, the Territories of Kansas and Ne raska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated nd annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upo he age in which we live:

Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those broughout the land who oppose this and other piting debate, the following resolutions in favor of a fusion were adopted:

"Resolved, That the position of the present National Administration is one of open, undisquised hostility to all principles we profess, and therefore we believe that the exigencies of the times demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action, and we will cheerfully co-operate with all the opponents of our common enemy. imilar measures, which we deem to be con trary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together inder the name and title of The Republican Association of Washington, D. C. And we adopt the following as our political

Platform, to wit: First. That Congress possesses no por over the institution of Slavery in the severa States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction the constitutional power of the Federal Gov-ernment should be exerted to secure LIFE, LIB-ERTY, and HAPPINESS, to all men: and there

SECOND. There should be neither Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punshment of crime, in any of the Territories of THIRD. The People are the rightful source

of the People. FOURTH. Candidates for political office hould be men of undoubted integrity and so briety, and pledged to support the principles of his Platform by all lawful and con-

as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct ve

CONSTITUTION. ART. I. Any person may become a member

of this Association, on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, three Directors, the hitterness which they now indulge towards Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such far from injuring the cause in the South, are lay as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter the officers shall be elected annually. ART. III. The three Directors, with the Pres

dent, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall consti- once spring up in the South. Daily we see intute a Committee to disburse such funds as may dications of this tendency, as the political be placed at their disposal by the Association and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them. ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall

necessary contingent expenses of the same, for sands of eyes to the evils and injustice of Sla aments and information, and in the use of such principles laid down in our Platform. ART. V. In order to secure concert of a

tion, the more direct interchange of intelligence and general co-operation throughout the country, we invite the formation of similar Associa tions in every State, county, city, or village, i the Union, whose officers shall be ex officio members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the name of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole. ART. VI. This Association may at any time

as a mark of respect, elect to the office of hon orary Vice President or to honorary member ship any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to favor our Platform and Constitu-

ART. VII. This Constitution may be alter or amended by a vote of two thirds of the men bers present at any of its regular meetings.

At a meeting of this Association, held on Sat arday evening, the 19th instant, the following

resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the election of permanent officers be for the present postponed, and that Daniel R. Goodloe and Lewis Clephane be appointed a committee to attend to all correspondence, and to carry out the general objects of the Association, until such time as the permanent officers shall be elected. In accordance with the above resolution, the

undersigned respectfully call the attention of our friends throughout the States to Article 5th of our Constitution, and will take pleasure in receiving and answering all communics addressed to either of them at this office.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE Committee.

a free and easy flow of ink, and uni-

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

In 1832, says the Burlington (Vt.) Sentine, twenty-three years ago, three years before Abolitionism became rampant, John Randolph introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates a proposition for the abolition of Slavery, and it was discussed with great freedom. Slavery, and it was discussed with good dom. Slavery was spoken of in terms of rere condemnation, and the debates were pulished and read by every colored man would read; and to those who could not, the could read; and to those who could no, were read by others. At that time, Virgin was not unwilling or afraid to discuss this que tion, and was gradually feeling her way amancipation. But when the Abolitionists, tion, and was gradually feeling her way to emancipation. But when the Abolitionists, in their fanatical zeal, began to send their incendiary publications into the slave States, endeavoring to incite a servile insurrection, they aroused at once a strong, a bitter feeling at the South. Taunts and threats, disunion and treason, resistance to law and appeal to arms, followed, until the whole Union became a seething caldron of Abolition excitement. The result was, that the bonds of the slaves were more firmly bound than ever, and their rivets

more firmly bound than ever, and their rive more securely fastened.

Public opinion, which began to be exhibite Public opinion, which began to be exhibited in Virginia against Slavery, was stifled at once. In providing for their safety, her citizens interdicted the discussion of her institutions. Who doubts that, if Abolitionism had never interfered with the domestic institutions of the South, Virginia would have been a free State, and other States would have followed her ex-The enlightened Doughface who is resp

sible for the above will be surprised to learn

to the attention of the people of Maryland Will not the newspapers of that State draw at that John Randolph was not a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1832, and never at any other period made a proposition in that body for the abolition of Slavery. It is true that Thomas Jefferson Randolph (a grandson of Mr. Jefferson) made such a proposition at the session of 1831-'32, and that it gave rise to a most able and thorough discussion of Slavery; but it is not true that the discussion was stopped in consequence of incendiary publications sent into the South by Northern Abolitionsts. So far from the discussion ceasing from the apprehension of servile insurrection, it was notoriously caused by the Southampton insurrec-tion, which occurred in the preceding August. Every speech in the Legislature gives proof of this fact; and indeed, Mr. Randolph, and others who joined him in the movement, expressly based their conduct on the ground of danger to the State, as evinced by the Southampton

It is equally notorious to all acquainted with the history of those important events, that the Northern agitation, which was then but a speck on the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, had nothing to do with stopping the discussion in Virginia. The large slaveholders, slave breeders, and buyers, in the interior, rose up,

as one man, and denounced the Anti-Slavery discussion on Virginia soil as incendiary, and those who participated in it on the side of Freedom, as public enemies. Thomas R.Tchir. editor of the *Enquirer*, was thus denounced by the people of Mecklenburg and of other counties. The friends of Freedom maintained their ground until the close of the session, but they never thought proper to renew the discussion.

The House of Delegates came to the resolution, "that it is not expedient at present" to take steps for abolishing Slavery, and thus the Prince George's 10,004 matter has rested for twenty-three years. Let it never be forgotten, that the Pro-Slavery reaction commenced in consequence of this effort on Virginia soil, by high-blooded Virginians. to discuss the subject of Emancipation; and the fact proves that a reaction-a heartless, short-sighted, selfish, resistance to Freedomnecessary obstacle to be overcome. When was it otherwise in the history of human progress? When did a selfish oligarchy cheerfully surrender their ill-gotten power? Or when did great reform fail to encounter opposition, repulse, or defeat, in its early stages, from the

selfish, the conservative, the timid, and the mercenary?

It is a delusion, if not a false and hollow pretence, to charge upon Northern Abolitionists the retardation of Emancipation. The slaveholders resisted internal agitation with all the Northern Abolitionists; and the latter, so now its life. Let the Federal Government be once placed in the hands of the Anti-Slavery party, and we have every confidence that a strong and powerful Anti-Slavery party will at

power of Slavery begins to wane. The friends of Freedom in the South are numerous. The angry agitations of the last few years, calculated as they have been to inflame be devoted exclusively to the payment of the the passions, have nevertheless opened thou the purchase and circulation of important doc- very, and to the flimsy texture of the arguments by which it is supported. They only means as may have a tendency to advance the want backing, a Federal Government to lean upon for support and protection in the freedom of speech, to call forth a general outburst of opposition to the tyranny of Slavery—a tyranny which is as galling to the freeman who lives under it as to the slave. G.

STAVERY IN MARYLAND.

We subjoin the tables referred to in our last to which we annex another, showing the value of farms in the southern counties of Maryland, as compared with a similar extent of country in the southern part of Pennsylvania.

It will be seen that the farms in the southern counties of Maryland are valued at \$37,604,865, while those in Pennsylvania are valued at \$140,597,252, or nearly four times as much! The farms in the single county of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, are valued at \$35,454,443, or only \$2,150,433 less than the twelve counties of Maryland.

These facts should startle the people of Mary land from their supine indifference. It is impossible for rational men to contemplate them, and not be deeply impressed with the injury to the public prosperity which Maryland sustains from Slavery.

But there are other comparisons which we

will make while on the subject. The total If Kansas, with Slavery, is refused admittance which is \$53,418,707 less than the eight counties above referred to in Pennsylvania. Even Baltimore county, though large, and containing a city which in 1850 had 170,000 inhabitof reorganizing and disciplining the militi and of completing the lines of rail and in cour ants, the farms are valued at only \$10,242,218. which is less than one-third the value of those in Lancaster, and less than half of Chester, and about half of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania.

It is to be observed, that in the last two to bles we have taken Montgomery from the northern half of Maryland, and added it to the been shown a pen, lately introduced into some of the Government offices, called *Prince's Pro-* in extent to the eight counties of Pennsylvania. These southern counties of Maryland, as will be seen by reference to the table, contain the pen is a gold one, 2,782,710 acres of land, and leave to the norththe greatest improvements, in the pen line, that we have ever noticed. The pen is a gold one, for the very best quality, with a holder of a beautiful, light, and elastic material, made of Protean, under Goodyear's patent, and in which tak is deposited by suction. It contains sufficient to supply the pen, with constant writing, for six or eight hours. By this improvement three-forts of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties, constituting three-fourths of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties, constituting three-fourths of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties, constituting three-fourths of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties of the Fugitive Slave Law, they will dipping constantly into the inkerted forces of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties of the same State only 1,851,850

The propagandists of Slavery are maddened at the thought of being balked in their career, but they are not mad enough to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." By seceding from three-fifths of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties of the northern people and in the process of the same State only 1,851,850

The propagandists of Slavery are maddened at the thought of being balked in their career, but they are not mad enough to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." By seceding from the Union, they will, of course, abandon all claim to the Territories, which will thus remain in the hands of the Northern people; and in the process of the same State only 1,851,850

The propagandists of Slavery are maddened at the thought of being balked in their career, but they are not mad enough to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." By seceding from the Union, they will, of course, abandon all claim to the Territories, which will thus remain in the process of the same State only 1,851,850

The propagandists of Slavery are maddened at the thought of being balked i three-fourths of the slaves, are worth only \$37,604,865; while the northern counties, containing only two-fifths of the territory, show a valuation, in farms, of \$49,573,680, or one-third

more than the southern.

It is to be observed that the table only shows It is to be observed that the table only shows the value of farms, and not the value of all real cetate. The town lots in the Pennsylvania counties are worth many millions, while in those of Maryland they are worth but little. The Cenvery, the South will be glad to secede peacea-

sus has only returned the population of the borough towns in Pennsylvania, while scores of villages, embracing many thousand people, and a large amount of real estate, in lots and

houses, are not enumerated separately from east of the mountains, there is not the remotest the townships. In the southern parts of Mary-probability that those west of the Blue Ridge land, on the other hand, we know that there are few towns or villages deserving the name, except those put down in the table. It will be seen that in the Pennsylvania counties the town population amounts to 43,559, against them unanimously to demand the abolition of 6,261 in Maryland. We have no data to govern us in estimating Virginia is the advocate of the Republican the value of real and personal estate in these platform, which demands the repeal of the towns, but it must amount to millions.

There were, in 1850, 70,311 slaves in the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the restoration of the There were, in 1850, 70,311 slaves in the twelve lower counties of Maryland, which, at an average of \$350 per head, will be worth \$24,608,850. The friends of Slavery will of course harp upon this item in the world of

SENATOR BENJAMIN REPUDIATES KNOW NOTHINGISM AND WHIGERY.

course harp upon this item in the wealth of

Maryland. But, after all, what does it amount

to? If the value of these slaves, which, by the

way, are just seven-ninths of the entire slave

population of the State, be added to the value

of farms in the county of Frederick, (the largest

in the State,) the amount will still be below

the value of farms in the single county of Lan-

But the contrasts to the disparagement of

for the present, provided we could bring them

welfare and prosperity of their readers? G.

Northern Counties.

Acres in farms. Whites. Slayes. 217,272 21,633 724

220,729 26,930 2,090 346,508 33,314 3,913 218,771 18,667 975

209,603 14,413 2,166 179,687 15,472 844 273,937 9,435 5,114

273,937 9,435 5,114 166,413 5,616 2,627

Southern Counties.

nne Arundel 349.183 16.542 11.249

241.352

205,529

2,125,577 320,333 25,171 391,407

3,630

6,936

6,096 7,084

10,747 10,747 4,282 13,385 5,588 12,401 3,444

Northern Counties.

- 18,667 30,878 174,853

Southern Counties

10.124

in farms. 347,110

417.752

2.508.773 97.610 65,197 191.627

14,472 26,930 1,286 2,090

10,055 15,472 3,407

112,921 320,333 30,872 25,171

5,665 10,085

7,626 12,401 3,836 3,444

92,497 97,610 72,472 65,197

47,010 84,203

58,291

9.646

13,698

39,404 47,241

2,677,371 329,111 364,704 427,818

20,373 19,539

13,445 13,224

9,229

7,806 12,090

18,843 19,508

6,390,056

35.454.432

25,425,957

8,873,456

5,565,751

2.472.279

2.815,713

,105,295

3.750.845

2,708,681

3,140,325

2,421,855

2,782,710 37,604,865 6,261

1,952

20,290,748

18,555,583

2.677,371 140,597,252 43,559

6,223 6,936 6,096 7,084 10,747

Acres Population Pop. in 1830. in 1840. 347,110 35,103 37,793

42,658

105,569 17,361 19,791 328,441 45,740 48,107

Counties in Maryland.

8,899

12,947

18.685

Counties in Pennsylvania.

255.115

518.533

281,566

105,569

328,441

Counties in Maruland

nne Arundel - 349,183 \$6,723,374

- 241.352

205,529

172,101

226.171

- 267,766

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Richmond Enquirer, a few days since

laid down the terms on which the South will remain in the Union, and calls upon the State

anthorities to prepare for war in the event of

those terms being disregarded by the North.

into this Union, she will undoubtedly be received by another, and the United States South

In view of the possibility of this contingency

of construction, to facilitate the removal

troops from place to place, "to suppress insur-

ection, repel invasion, or act offensively, if re-

doughfaces and Union-savers, and thus to stim-ulate their efforts in "putting down" agitation.

the Enquirer calls attention to the impo

will begin their career."

169,421

Prince George's - 283,731

2,782,710 202,018 191,473 207,487

Arundel 349,183 28,295 29,532

George's 283,731

Chester -

Montgomery Delaware

St. Marv's

111.591

241,352

207.868

172,101

Worcester 267,766 18,271 18,377 Montgomery 273,937 19,816 14,669

8.901 11.176 11.510

8,901 11,510

19,356 18,939

21,549 9,646

caster, Pennsylvania!

Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, has addressed a long and spirited letter to a number of old Whigs, who called on him for his opinions upon the subject of Know Nothingism. He takes strong ground against the Order, and. from his position, we doubt not that a large section of the Whigs of Louisiana sympathize slavery are innumerable, and these will suffice in his views. We therefore regard Know Nothingism in that State as already beaten; and only look forward to the election to ratify the Will not the newspapers of that State draw attention to facts so essentially important to the hope that the gallant Hunt, who voted against the Nebraska bill, may be re-elected.

Know Nothingism has carried one Southern State-or, including Delaware, two. We see little prospect of its carrying another. The humbug has exploded. Maryland is the only other State which the Order can possibly carry, and, with the tide of misfortune pressing against it, there is only a possibility of success. The 11,386 Northern members of the Order should bear these things in mind; and, upon mature reflection, they will abandon an enterprise which is now utterly hopeless. If they love Freedom more than Slavery, they should at once join the Republican ranks; or if they are impressed with the beauties of Slavery, and wear faces of 13,698 dough, let them go over to recruit the broken ranks of the Pierce Democracy. We have the same advice to give, and on the

same grounds, to the Northern Whigs who are so reluctant to abandon that defunct organization. Mr. Benjamin declares the Whig party dead. He abandons it, and proposes a Southern sectional party. He is, or was, one of the most talented Whigs in the Senate, and will Slaves in 1850. now lend all his influence, and all the weight 724 of his official position, to the formation of another party.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, has declared 7,132 6,718 that there is no longer any difference between 3,417 2,166
3,407 844
+6,388 5,114
Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, have long man, of North Carolina, has done the same thing, and is now in full fellowship with the Anne Arundel 11,664 16,542 10,130 11,249 Pierce Democracy. All the remaining Southern elements of Whigery that have not gone over to the Democracy, or become extinct, have been transferred to the Know Nothings; and that transferred to the Know Nothings; and that body, as we have shown above, is undergoing rapid decomposition. In a word, old things are done away, and all things are to become new. There are but two bases of party in the country viz: Freedom and Slavery; and men 6,985 5,842 transferred to the Know Nothings; and that body, as we have shown above, is undergoing 2,057 808 rapid decomposition. In a word, old things 13,385 7,070 5,588 new. There are but two bases of party in the

new. There are but two bases of party in the country, viz: Freedom and Slavery; and men are rapidly falling into ranks under the banner of one or the other, according to their natural instincts.

The Republican party, although composed chiefly of Northern men in its inception, is eminently national in its characteristics. It holds Freedom to be national, and Slavery sectional, and it means to make them so. It guaranties the rights of the people. It proposes no interference with the domestic institutions of any State; but wherever the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction, Freedom is to be the law. We pity the Northern man who cannot stand on that platform, and we deplore the infatuation of the 57,450 the Northern man who cannot stand on that Her vote will thus probably be lost. The other pletform, and we deplore the infatuation of the States, fourteen in number, would vote for an Southern man who does not.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE

ever took place in Maine, was held at Portland, on the 14th inst., on a call for a Mass Convention of the friends of Freedom. The number of people was so great that no one hall would contain them, and groups were addressed by four speakers, at one time, in different places. Speeches were made to enthusiastic listener by the Hon. Israel Washburn, of Maine: by Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, who, we are gratified to state, placed himself squarely n the Republican platform, and declared the duty of freemen to waive all other issues; by Senators Wade of Ohio, and Hale of New Hampshire, and other gentlemen. The resolutions adopted take ground in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave Bill, abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and excluding any new State from the Union, the Constitution of oligarchy, they by no means insure that disaswhich tolerates Slavery. The Administration and the friends of Slavery are denounced for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for redoubled resolution. We are unable to see tolerating the lawless invasion of Kansas by where the votes are to come from to carry a

the Missouri mob.

A resolution was adopted, approving the but there is danger, and every freeman should Maine Law; and a letter was read from Hon. feel that the result may depend on his single Benjamin F. Butler, approving the Republican vote. Let no man, who pretends to call himself Benjamin F. Butler, approving the Republican movement. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the harmony and devotion to Freedom, which actuated the immense concourse, give promise of a brilliant victory, next month, over the minions of Slavery, who fight under the banner of Pierce and Cushing, as well as the handful of timid conservative Whigs, who are running a separate ticket, in order to conceal their cowardly treachery to Freedom. The election takes place on the 10th of next month. We have great confidence in the triumph of the Republicans. Last year, when the Whigs polled 14,017 votes for Reid, they professed a hearty opposition to the Nebraska bill. Now polled 14,017 votes for Reid, they professed a hearty opposition to the Nebraska bill. Now they only propose to mark those who voted for it; in other words, they mean treachously t

EXTRAORDINARY BUINDER

The New York Evening Post of the 14th instant falls into a most unaccountable blunder relative to Mr. Chass, of Ohio. In an article on the subject of the next year's National Demothe subject of the next year's National Demo-cratic Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, it very clearly points out the wide difference of opinion which now exists on the subject of the Missouri Compromise and Slavery extension, between those who assisted in the nomination

between those who assisted in the nomination and election of FRANKLIN PIERCE; and proceeds to illustrate the position as follows:

"Suppose, by way of illustration, the State Rights men should have a majority of the members in the Convention when it assembles, and that they should nominate Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, a Democrat in all his antecedents, a statesman of admitted solility and the most unquestioned integrity, but an uncompromising opponent of the centralists on the issue now before the country. Would the mission of the centralists on the issue now before the country.

le of the question. Would the State Rights en—the opponents of Slavery extension and the nationality of Slavery—sustain him? hey could not, without an abandonment of their principles and honest convictions. Yet both of these men are Democrats—both of them voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852."

Nothing could be wider of the mark than the tatement that Mr. Chase voted for Mr. Pierce, or that he felt the slightest sympathy in his success. He, on the contrary, was an uncompromising opponent of General Pierce, and of the party which elected him.

SOUTHERN DEMANDS. When Senator Toombs proclaimed that

xpected to see the day when he would be able to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, it was generally regarded as a piece of empty bravado; but the recent attempt of Ambassador Wheeler to carry his slaves through Pennsylvania, and the countenance which he re-ceived from the Federal authorities, would seem like the realization of Toombs's boast. It will be seen by the following paragraph, which we find copied with approbation into the *Richmond* (Ya.) Examiner, that the champions of Slavery have seriously put forth the claim of a right to carry their slaves in the free States at their be seen by the following paragraph, which we pleasure, and threaten disunion unless their demands are acceded to: "We demand for Slavery not merely prote

tion from Abolition attacks, but we demand that its existence shall be more palpably recognised and more certainly secured. We wish to see the right of a Southerner to travel with his slave anywhere in the Union fully secured. The Union is worthless, when its citizens are exposed to robberies and insults if they cross the boundaries of sister States. The Union is worthless, unless Slavery is placed upon a footing which will secure to its advocates every ing which will secure to its advocates every right enjoyed by its opponents. In a word, we demand the fullest, the fairest, and the most unquestionable equality between the slave States and their inhabitants on the one side, and the free States and their citizens on the other. Let us have equality or dissolution."

Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

Lynchburg (Va.) Kepublican.
The Southern Oligarchy have been stimulated to make these insolent and insulting demands, by the pusillanimous subserviency of the present Administration and its pensioned tools in the free States. We believe there are few men in the free

States who would be willing to see the Union preserved on such terms. Let it dissolve, and let its name be blotted from history, rather than acquiesce in such insolent demands. The North has nothing to fear from disunion: the South, everything.

Do these fire-eating slaveocrats know that a

party at the North, considerable for talent and real, if not for numbers—we allude to the Garrison party—insist on a dissolution of the Union as a high duty on the part of the North, and of more slave States, and thus arrest the in as a necessary means to the abolition of Slave-We are not of that party. We shall be side the limits of the present slave States was glad to see the Union preserved on honorable all he proposed to interfere with.

Within State limits, every State has the order after the Federal authorities have attempted to since ceased to call themselves Whigs. Cling- lay it down as fundamental law, to be enforced, that a slaveholder may travel anywhere in the Union with his slave. G.

Nebraska and Anti-Nebraska, the vote would

Anti-Nebraska. Nehraska Arkansas. New Hampshire. Vermont, . Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, California, South Carolina North Carolina Delaware, Maryland, New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvan Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi. Indiana, Illinois—14 Sta Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky-16 States. Iowa-1 State

ection goes to the House of Representatives e slaveholders will again triumph. It is well for the friends of Freedom to lool these facts fully in the face. While they point out the danger of another triumph of the slave trous result, and should only serve to nerve every arm to fight the battle of Freedom with redoubled resolution. We are unable to see that Virginia might not be ready for emancipation as soon as Maryland, and South Carolina where the vector are to come from to coars. tion as soon as Maryland, and South Carolina not as soon as Virginia. Therefore, it was left for each State to provide for emancipation when the fit period might come; and under this arrangement the slave property of the South became entitled to twenty-one Representatives in Congress—precisely the number to which Ohio was entitled.

Under the compacts they obtained another thing. These provided not only for the recognition of the records of other States, and for the arrest of fugitives from justice, but also that of fugitives from labor.

He did not believe the Fugitive Slave Law a proper executioner of that act. He believed,

comes on, should be hissed and scorned by every true friend of Freedom. We a thousand times more respect the open allies of Slavery, than such treacherous pretenders to free principles.

Heroic Young Lady.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Norfolk, says:

"This morning Miss Lucy E. Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived here, via your city, and tendered her services as a nurse in the hospital. His Honor the Mayor (who, I am happy to say, is out again in the discharge of his numerous duties) accepted the noble offer, and promptly escorted her down to Jalappi, where she was duly installed with her noble predecessors, the two Sisters of Charity. Miss A. is a very pretty and educated young lady, asks for no remuneration, and has contributed liberally to the objects of the Howard Association. May her reward be great."

From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 6. GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

nes by S. P. Chase, General Worthington, 4 A mass meeting of the citizens of Pickawa A mass meeting of the citizens of Pickaway county, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was held at Circleville on Saturday last. Though the call had been issued only the day previous, there was a large attendance from various parts of the county. The counthouse, though very large, was crowded.

The meeting assembled at 1 o'clock P. M. and was organized by the appointment of Col. Elias Florence as President, Nelson Franklin and Dr. Ballard as Vice Presidents, and William Reconjugan as Secretary.

Bremigan as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, Hon. S. P. Chase was introduced to the audience by John C. Groom, Esq., and was warmly welcomed. HON. S. P. CHASE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chase, after a happy allusion to the kind manner in which bis appearance was welcomed, said that in the South, where there were wonderful developments of nature, and freaks, sometimes, besides natural ones, there was once a times, besides natural ones, there was once a negro baby born with strange bumps on its head and with cloven feet and other monstrosities pearace gave any countenance to any of the landers.

He stood before them the representative o

He stood before them the representative of a platform of principles formed by a Convention as fair, as honest, as open, and candid, as any that ever assembled in Ohio, and that Convention had full opportunity to know his history and his principles. But these were not slanders against him so much as against their cause. He stood there that day precisely where Jefferson, and Madison, and Washington, stood in the days that tried men's souls, and before it had become a reproach in America to be a lover of Freedom.

In regard to the Constitution of the United States, in no respect, either by word or act.

States, in no respect, either by word or act, would he trench upon any of its provisions.

In regard to this great Union, of which Ohio was so distinguished a member, he had always felt, that if there was any one thing great and magnificent above others, and which promised vlorious results, it was the continuance of the Union. He felt, as he had said in the Senate that we were in the habit of looking at it as at the blue arch of the heavens—as something that never could decay or fall. He believed no parricidal hand would ever be found in Ohio, raised for its destruction. He desired that it a should continue forever the guardian of our domestic repose, and that it should, with the powers delegated by the Constitution, remain to accomplish the great purposes for which it was formed—should endure for the perpetuity and advancement of human liberty.

These were his general principles, but they desired at this time something more particular.

desired at this time something more particular He would give it.

The Convention by which he was nominated had declared its opposition to the extension of Slavery. It desired to prevent the admission crease of the Slave Power. On this question this was all he had to say. The territory out

ing of its domestic institutions as it might see fit. We had no control over the people of Kentucky in this respect. If they chose to have Slavery, and we thought it wrong, we had a right to think so and to say so, but no more right to interfere with it than with their laws

ancestors? They scattered the seed of Slaver we promote its growth—we enlarge, invigorate, and confirm it." Jefferson had said there was nothing so "dear to his heart as univers noting so "dear to his next as universal emancipation." These were the sentiments of the people at that time—the filling period. Now see the fruit that has been brought forth.

He then alluded to Mr. Jefferson's plan for excluding Slavery from all the Territories. Mr. Jefferson had been thought to be a man of

Jefferson had been thought to be a man of some sense, although on this great subject the Democracy of our day differed with him; yet he believed it possible that posterity might after all pronounce Mr. Jefferson as great a man as Franklin Pierce or Stephen A. Douglas.

The plan of Mr. Jefferson had a majority of two to one of the States represented, and three to one of the delegates present, but failed be cause it could not comply with the constitu tional provision, which required all the States to be represented. If an absent member from New Jersey had been present on that day, the subject of Slavery would have been settled

Three years after, when a Convention met to frame a Constitution, the slave States demanded some security that the question of Slavery within their own limits should be left to them

proper executioner of that act. He believed, with Mr. Webster, that it conferred certain rights and devolved certain duties on the States, but gave no authority to Congress to legislate on that subject. Mr. W. had yielded against his own convictions to the decision of the Su-

was marshalling its Ross was coming of West, North, Sout stand together, a reedom, Retrenci He had been re He had found the rely interested in Ohito ask. One was and the other, "Wiof Freedom?" Treedom?"
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BALTIMORE WARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 14, 1856. Flour, Howard Street - . \$8.75 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - . . 8.50 @ 8.62 Rye Flour - . . . 7.37 @ 7.56 Com Meal - . . . 4.50 @ 4.75

Wheat, white 1.95 @ 1.98 Wheat, red 1.90 @ 0.00

As if by magic, then grew up the American party. It arrayed itself in the South, it could do nothing but array itself for Slavery. But the South had not found their Northern brethren quite as yielding in the Convention at Philadel.

As if by magic, then grew up the American party. It arrayed itself for Slavery. But the South had not found their Northern brethren quite as yielding in the Convention at Philadel.

Columbus, the portions relating to reform in the State and National Governments.

Ten millions had been paid for the Messilla
Valley, marely for a control of the Messilla
Valley, marely for a control of the Messilla

consider and approve it; he hoped what trans-pired there would some day be made known. In that secret body there were Know Nothings, voluntary act, but by decree of Divine Provi-At the same time that they were thus taxed ten millions without the consent of the House, President Pierce had vetoed the bill for the im-

provement of rivers and harbors, which might have given them four or five hundred thousand Tom Corwin had said that the question of internal improvement was not so much one of constitutional power as of chemical analysis; that it was constitutional to improve salt water, but not fresh water. He was, however,

States. It was not the chemical analysis, but the color of the thing, that made it constitutional. [Applause.] He then alluded to the bill for the appropria-

He then alluded to the bill for the appropriation to the Collins steamers.

A gentleman from that district, who had opposed it, professed suddenly to have received new light, and supported it. [Applause.] Whence that light came, he did not know. [Applause.] A Southern gentleman, in speaking of it, said the conversion resembled that of the Apostle Paul in suddenness, but in no other particular. [Tremendons applause.] particular. [Tremendous applause.]
They also wanted some little (ironically)

form at home. The office-holders in the Ne-braska party had come to think that, if the Government could pillage whole States from Freedom, they might certainly pillage a little from the Treasury.

A just and equal basis of taxation was also

wanted—a tax upon what a man had, and not on what he had not. A reduction was also neces-sary in taxes. He knew several points in which

aty in taxes. He knew several points in which it could very properly be made.

But Democrats said they could not act with the Whigs. He called himself a Democrat, according to the Jeffersonian idea of Democracy—a Democrat in the old original sense of the word—of popular Government. His colleague in the Senate called himself a Whig, and yet they had voted alike on almost every question, and now they stood together in the party of the people.

the party of the people, and the other of the slaveholders, and their advocates and abettors. any and then a man left the party of the people, it mattered not—two better men would come to fill his place.

Accessions were coming from every quarter.

in the old Northwest?—that Northwest the was Democratic till Democracy submitted Franklin Pierce. [Applause.] The Reservas marshalling its forces. [Applause.] Of Ross was coming out. [Applause.] East and West, North, South, and Centre Ohio, won stand together, a mighty phalanx, demandir Freedom, Retrenchment and Reform.

He had been recently in the Eastern State He had found the people there deeply, intensity interested in Ohio. They had two question to ask. One was—"How are your harvests? and the other, "Will Ohio remain on the sicoff Freedom?"

of Freedom?"

The first question was now answered. Progression of the first question was now answered. Progression of the first question was now answered. Progression of Almighty God. We had been blessed in basket and in our store; and now should not, in gratitude for His goodness, declare Slavery should never be extended?

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 29, 1830.

It is a manner of how a white help and a local content of how a white help and a local content of help produced by the first it is that galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the produced by the first in the galactic flower with the galactic flower flower with the galactic flower with the gala Preemen of the North. [Applause.]

Dager to the Union did not lie in many opposition to Slavery, but in submission to that gaining yoke which would grow so intolerable that it could not be borne. There was the danger.

While others were contending about finance and trade, he had thought chiefly of this question, and had regulated his political conduct by it. He had never held any other views on the subject than those he had there expressed; and if these made him an Abolitionist, then were Madison and Jefferson, Wythe and Pinckney, Henry and Washington, Abolitionists. If the reproach of Abolitionism fell justly upon these men, then might so humble an individual as himself be well content to share it.

This question was so important that it had shirered all parties. The old parties had tried yielding and yielding, until they had yielded themselves out of existence, and were dead, except so far as Excentive patronage galvanized and gave an appearance of life to one of them. Abolitionist of themselves out of existence, and were dead, except so far as Excentive patronage galvanized and gave an appearance of life to one of them. Abolition that nominated Pierce stemmed it, though opposed by Obic.

nothing but array itself for Slavery. But the South had not found their Northern brethren quite as yielding in the Convention at Philadelphia as they had found them at Baltimore. The Northern men did not here say to them. The Northern men did not here say to them, "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast riden, even unto this day? Was I ever wont to do so unto thee?" No; but they exhibited what was sadly wanting in the North—that was, back-bone. They came home and re-erected their platform at Columbus; and that they now stood upon, and would fight together, united as brethren. No matter by what name they were called, they would fight out this issue, and assembly was saily wanting in the North—that as Minister to England in 1849, in which care pacity he served until the inauguration of General Pierce. He possessed none of the high intellectual gifts for which the scholars of Boston are distinguished in the Republic of Letters, and arrange their little differences afterwards.

Like the two knights who, when about so engage in a mortal combat, heard the cry of distress, having gone to the rescue, found it impossible afterwards to renew their feud—so his union, upon a common object for good, would erase out of their hearts all disposition tation, and reflected honor upon the New for contention.

He then read, from the platform adopted at

England character. It is said that he died

LEGISLATION IN KANSAS.—A bill is before Ten millions had been paid for the Messilla Valley, merely for a route for a Southern railroad, and to maintain Santa Anna in his despotic rule. Of that sum, Ohio contributed one
million. President Pierce had sent a minister
to Mexico to negotiate that treaty. He then
to Mexico to negotiate that treaty. He then speaking so as to excite the slaves to insured-tion, and for abducting, harboring, or enticing slaves out of the Territory, has not yet been passed. The following is one of the provisions of this bill:

"If any free person, by speaking or writing,

assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in the Territory, or shall in-

the President and Senate into a restoration of the Missouri restriction by attaching such a clause to the general appropriation bill, we do insist that the House of Representatives will be

before the result of the Virginia election was known in Texas. So much for living on the

Senator, has written a letter, in which he takes strong ground against the Know Nothings. Both are said to be candidates for the Presidency; but their chances appear to be indiffer ent at present. General Houston's vote against the Nebraska bill might have made him formidable, but for this unfortunate entanglement with Know Nothingism. His old Democratic friends will now have nothing to do with him

No STOMACH FOR THE FIGHT. -Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, has written a letter to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in which he declares his oppo sition to the new Republican movement, and to the disbandment of the Whig party. He is opposed to the formation of a party on what he calls sectional grounds, although the Republi-cans take the ground of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; but these the starchy and prudish ex-Governor regards as sectional, notwithstanding his former sympathy with Governor Seward, and his avowed Anti-Slavery Whigery. He says he has retired from public life. He has certainly adopted a policy which will consign him to the shades of retire-

ged for the last month with unprecedented violence at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia. It is said that the proportion of deaths is larger than has been known even in New Orleans. We understand that the great body of the inhabitants have dispersed over the country, and that out of a population of nine or ten thousand in Portsmouth, only about five handred remain. We are glad to see that efforts

The insurgents in New Mexico have defeated the forces of Santa Anna at Saltillo, which place they have taken. They have also taken onterey. These are the most important aces in the Mexican States bordering Texas tates Senator from Maine, and an Old Line Democrat, has given in his adhesion to the Re-

Yellow Fever in New Obleans.—According to the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, the yellow fever epidemics in that city run their course with a singular degree of uniformity. They have their gradual rise to a culminating point, and then a corresponding decline. During the year 1847, the period from the first reported case to the highest rate of mortality was 60 days; in 1853, it was 79 days; in 1854, 68 days; and physicians say that the average duration there of a yellow fever epidemic is from sixty to seventy days. The first reported case this sesson was on the 30th of June; so that, if the above assumption be true, the culminating point will be reached about the 9th of September. The fever this year is earlier than it was in 1854, or in 1847, but later than in 1853. The Bulletin thinks that the ag-

WHIG CONVENTION OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY. WHIC CONVENTION OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, PA.—Pittsburgh, Aug. 14.—The Whig Convention of Allleghany county met in this city to-day, and resolved to make no nominations, as such action would be controlled by the Know Nothings. It was also resolved that, as the offer of fusion was rejected by the Democratic party, the Whigs would now co-operate with the Republican movement. Delegates were appointed to the Whig State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 11th of September. They were recommended to favor a Republican or were recommended to favor a Republican or-ganization. A resolution was also adopted, approving of the letter of William B. Reed, Esq., resigning his position as member of the State Executive Committee.

Sherman is the other member. In Houston, a Democratic Senator and two Representatives are elected. Representatives at Brownsville, the same; Brazoria and Richmond, the same. Washington county, the residence of General Sam Honston, elected Warren, (Democrat,)

right to hold slaves in the Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

These cut-throats seem not to remember that their barbarous resolves will be revised by Congress. While we agree with Senator Seward, that it would be inexpedient to attempt to force the President and Senate into a restoration of having gone to parts unknown during the pre

clause to the general appropriation bill, we do insist that the House of Representatives will be highly culpable if they vote a dollar in support of the vile hullyism which has been enacted into law in Kansas.

Texas Politics.—General Sam Houston, of Texas, has written a letter, in which he has endorsed the Know Nothing platform. We believe that this unlucky commitment was made before the writer had heard of the breakdown of the party at Philadelphia, and perhaps before the result of the Virginia election was THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILBOAD.

all into the hands of the company at the end of fifteen years.

COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.—The President has offered to Dr. P. Parker the appointment of United States Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. R. M. McLane, resigned, and the Union says it has been accepted by him. Dr. Parker has been a resident of China for twenty years or more, and has been for a long time connected with it as secretary of legation, &c., is well acquainted with the language and people of that country and its present complicated political concerns. Dr. Parker is now on a visit to the United States, but will soon return, to enter upon the duties of the situation which has been assigned to him.

which has been assigned to him.

Ex-President Fillmore.—The New York Tribune learns that Mr. Fillmore is having the most brilliant success in English society. His fine personal appearance and graceful and digfied manners contribute quite as much to this as his political distinction. Queen Victoria is alleged to have said that he is the politest American she ever saw. All manner of Dukes and Earls are inviting him to their country seats. He is accompanied, as private secretary, by Henry E. Davies, Esq., formerly counsel to the corporation of New York.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE FALMOUT Yellow Fever on Board the Falmouth.—
New York, Aug. 15.—Three more deaths from yellow fever have occurred on board the United States sloop of war Falmouth, at Quarantine.
The crew, about one hundred and eighty in number, have been sent ashore and lodged in the hill hospital, where they will be taken care of by their officers during the period at Quarantine. The vessel will be thoroughly cleansed, fumigated, and painted, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

ABOLISHING THE RELIGIOUS TEST.—Charleston, Aug. 16.—The Know Nothing State Council met here, on Monday night, and abolished the religious test. The Order in this State now allows any native to join the Order, who will renounce all civil or ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. The Order also opposes any infringement of the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORNO PROPLE.—
A call is in circulation, signed by forty or fifty of the most prominent and respectable colored citizens of the State, for a Convention, to be held at Troy, on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The object of the meeting is to take steps for pressing upon the Legislature the claims of the people of color in this State, with a view to the removal of existing disabilities and the securing of equal political rights.

THE MURDER IN PRINCE GEORGE'S.

PROSPECT OF GOOD LEGISLATION.—The sub-Prospect of Good Legislation.—The subject of reforming our weights and measures will be brought before Congress, it is said, at its next session, by Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin. Mr. Durkee will probably, or at all events should, find very efficient support from other members and through the business journals of the country.—Baltimore Sun.

Another Line of Steamships.—The steam for transatlantic navigation from Antwerp to New York, was launched at Amsterdam, on the 27th ult. The first steamer of this line, the Belgique, is finished, and will soon be sent to sea. The Leopold I and Duc de Brabant are n process of construction.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS,—New Orleans, Aug. 14.—At an election for judge of our second district court, to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,250 majority over CONNELLSVILLE BAILBOAD.—After to-day,

cars will run regularly on this road to Broad Ford, fifty-four miles from Pittsburgh, another portion of the road being just completed and to e brought into use. FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. the 30th instant, a tournament will take place at these Springs, near Warrenton, Virginia, and on the following evening there is to be a grand

ancy ball. WHEAT SECURED .- The farmers of Northwestern Virginia express the opinion that the wheat was not so much injured by the late rains s was at one time apprehended.

The fourth anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, New York, is to be celebrated in that city on the first day of

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We sum up the result of the late State ele ions, as follows:

Tennessee.—Johnson, Dem., elected Governor
by about 2,000 majority. The following are the

1. N. G. Taylor, Know Nothing.
2. William H. Sneed, Know Nothing.
3. Samuel A. Smith, Democrat. 5. Samuel A. Smith, Democrat.
4. John H. Savage, Democrat.
5. Charles Ready, Know Nothing.
6. George W. Jones Democrat.
7. John V. Wright, Democrat.
8. F. K. Zollicoffer, Know Nothing.

10. Thomas Rivers, Know Nothing.
The Democrats had four and the Whigs six in the last Congress. The Legislature is Know Nothing by a small majority. It was Whig last year by twelve majority.

Kentucky.—Morehead, Know Nothing, elected Governor by 4,200 majority. The Congress-

men elect are as follows: Henry C. Burnett, Democrat.
 John P. Campbell, Know Nothing. 3. W. L. Underwood, Know Nothing. 4. A. G. Talbott, Anti-Know Nothing 4. A. G. Tatoot, And-Khow Nothing Will 5. Joshua H. Jewett, Democrat. 6. J. M. Elliott, Democrat. 7. Humphrey Marshall, Know Nothing. 8. Alexander K. Marshall, Know Nothing. 9. Leander M. Cox, Know Nothing.

10. S. F. Swope, Know Nothing.

The delegation stood five Democrats and five Whigs last year. The Legislature is Kn Nothing.

Alabama. — Wilson, Democrat, re-elected Governor by 6.000 or 8,000 majority. The Con-They are about to purchase land in Ohio, t

gressional delegation will stand thus:

1. Percy Walker, Know Nothing.

2. Eli Shorter, Democrat.

3. Sampson W. Harris, Democrat.

4. William B. Smith, Know Nothing. 5. George S. Houston, Democrat. 6. W. R. W. Cobb Democrat.

7. James F. Dowdell, Democrat. Last year it stood, five Democrats, one Whig, and one Know Nothing Democrats, one wing, and one Know Nothing Democrat.

Texas.—Pease, Democrat, said to be re-elected Governor, and Bell, Democrat, to Congress.

The other district not heard from. North Carolina.—The Congressmen

from this State are:
1. Robert T. Payne, Know Nothing. 2. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat.
3. Warren Winslow, Democrat. 4. L. O'Brien Branch, Democrat. 5. Edwin G. Reade, Know Nothing. 6. R. C. Puryear, Know Nothing.
7. Burton S. Craige, Democrat.
8. Thomas L. Clingman, Democrat.
There were five Democrats and three Whig

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 8. INVASION OF MEXICO.

The Texas mails of this morning bring The Texas mails of this morning bring us accounts of an organization of a military force within the United States, in aid of the revolution in northern Mexico. The San Antonio Ledger of the 28th contains a letter from its correspondent, dated at Leona river, on the 19th of July, detailing "the movements of the auxiliary force intended for the overthrow of the Santa Anna Government in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas." The first part of the expedition arrived at that place on the 15th ult., and men were said to be coming in hourly in great numbers, and to be expected with great anxiety on the other side of the river. The party was expected to cross within five days—that is to say, about the 24th ult. They are under the command of Capt. W. B. Henry, late of the Texan volunteers.

Accompanying this correspondence is an ad-

Accompanying this correspondence is an address by Capt. Henry to the people of Texas, and a proclamation addressed to the Mexicans.

The address to the people of Texas announces the purpose of himself and his companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic, to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a new republican form of government, a government more favorform of government, a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and with the final intention of extending the proud American eagle over its protection.

He appeals to Texas, in the strength of her revolutionary experience and example, and incites them by representing the bordering country of Mexico as the refuge of Indian maraud-

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our iresides, is to see re-established the federal estam, and to secure treaties by which the in-

The New Orleans Delta regards the success of the revolutionists in Mexico as already certain, and with reference to the results says that, next to the removal of all restrictions on commercial intercourse between Mexico and this country, the most important benefit to both nationalities will be the opening of the former to emigration from the United States:

"The statesmen who lead the present revolution are thoroughly aware of the fact to which we allude, and have pledged themselves not only to overthrow Santa Anna himself, but his policy also. We cannot regard their success, therefore, as a mere change of dynasties, to which Mexico is somewhat accustomed. We believe it will mark the opening of a new and propitious era in the history of the country. In free commercial intercourse and unrestricted emigration, we perceive her only chances of reconstruction, and on that account we sympathize warmly with the cause of Alvarez and his friends. Let them go ahead!"

From the Daily True Delta of August 8.

From the Daily True Delta of August 8.

A correspondent of the San Antonio Ledger, writing from Leona river, July 19th says:
"I embrace the first opportunity offered to inform you of the movements of the auxiliary forces intended for the overthrow of the Santa

Henry, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and also the pronunciamento or proclamation intended to be circulated among the Mexicans, on the arrival of the auxiliaries. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will come forward in the matter, and give that aid which is expected at their hands. Col. John S. Ford is looked for here with great anxiety, and with a considerable reinforcement. anxiety, and with a considerable reinforcer

EMANCIPATION.

It gives us pleasure to state that many Southern men are manumitting their slaves. Many of them seem disposed, also, to give this degraded race a start in the world, by means of which they may secure a comfortable livelihood for themselves and their families. We note the following as among the encouraging signs of the times. The last number of the Ironton Spirit of the Times says:
"Dr. P. C. Holt, of Union county, Ky., about

150 miles below Louisville, has emancipated his slaves, twenty-two in number. Last week he slaves, twenty-two in number. Last week he brought eleven of them to this place. Employment has been furnished them at Olive Furnace, by Mr. Peters. The remaining ones are expected here soon. Of those that came, there are five married men, whose wives are slaves, held by different masters. Dr. Holt, we are informed, offered a full price for the purchase of these weethed revenue to enable them. of those wretched persons, to enable them to go with their husbands and fathers to a land of freedom, but their humane masters refused to sell them for even a full equivalent. In the preparation for exodus, one case of peculiar creative conversed. Some days before they left the wife of one of the men that came was purposely sent off some forty miles, to prevent her husband from taking a last farewell; and when he inquired for her, he was informed that she would soon be sold, to go South. The other four took leave of their wives and children, with the expectation never to see them again. Dr. Holt has voluntarily relinquished his title to more than \$15,000 worth of available property in Kentucky. Not only that, but he is devoting his time and money to their wants."

May the blessing of Heaven attend him, and may other's, similarly situated, imitate his self-denying example. The Cincinnati Herald of Freedom of the 30th ult. says:

Freedom of the 30th ult. says:

"Manumitted.—The persons of whom we spoke last week, under this head, are from Natchez, Mississippi. Their names are John Pickering, Charles Courtlouth, and William Foobs. They are all relations. Mr. Pickering has nine children, who, with his wife, will all be free. The name of their owner is Young.

settle on.
"Another Still.—An elderly colored lady ar "Another Still.—An elderly colored lady arrived here on Sunday afternoon, from New Orleans. She was sent here to obtain free papers by her owner, a colored man. He has, we are informed, set several persons, whom he has purchased, at liberty."

The same paper has also the following para

graph:
"Emancipated.—We have a letter from a friend in Chillicothe, informing us that a large party of emancipated slaves from North Carolina passed through that town recently, on their way to Logan county, where they design set-tling."

Let the good work go on, until Slavery shall-be an unknown institution—an obsolete idea. Ohio Columbian.

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT FORT RILEY.

Fort Leavenworth, August 5th, giving an account of the reports that had reached there, in relation to the ravages of the cholera at Fort Riley. The writer says :

Riley. The writer says:

"Major Ogden, commanding officer at the fort, despatched a messenger on Wednesday last, stating that his men were dying off by dozens daily; that he and all the other officers were almost worn out by their exertions in taking care of the sick; and, in addition to this calamity, seven of the newly-erected buildings had been struck by lightning and almost demolished, killing eleven men.

"Yesterday another messenger arrived, with despatches to Colonel Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth, stating that Major Ogden was attacked with the disease, which was assuming its most fatal character, proving fatal in many instances in thirty minutes. Mr. Danton, of this city, brother-in-law of Major Ogden, left here at six o'clock last evening, for Fort Riley, taking with him Dr. Phillips. Some forty miles on the road they met Sergeant Long, with despatches containing news of the death of Major Ogden, and many others. The wife, four children, and servant girl of Major Woods died within one hour from the time the first was attacked. Mr. P. found Sergeant Long at the roadside, perfectly exhausted, having ridden down three horses, after being up several days and nights taking care of the sick. Sergeant Long represents officers at the fort in the worst condition imaginable. None were found willing to bury the dead. Dr. Simmons and all the ladies of the garrison had fled. The chaplain was the only officer left alive, and the soldiers scattered in every direction.

"Mr. Sawyer, who has charge of the public

The Washington Star says:

"This morning, authentic accounts fr
Fort Riley, up to the lat instant, were receivat the War Department, from which we gat
that Majors Woods and Armstead are not de

ated some gossip, and the Paris correspondent of the Post says that the Austrian telegraph of the Post says that the Austrian telegraph was immediately set to work, to tell the world that he had given in his resignation. Although the intrigues of the Divan are never at an end, it is difficult to believe that this brave and faithful champion of Turkey would quit his post at a moment when his valuable services were so much demanded. The fact is, Omer Pasha was called to Constantinople to be consulted on the threatening aspect of affairs in Asia.

The report of General Simpson's resignation gains ground.

gains ground.

The Dessartis faction in the Italian States had become so prevalent, that Austria had ta-ken alarm, and was about proposing measures of reconciliation, and it was announced at Vi-enna that the Central Congregations were about to be convoked in the Lombardo-Venetio King-

dom.
At Genoa, on the 24th of July, the authori-At Genoa, on the 24th of July, the authorities took possession of the female convents, and on the next day were to expatriate the monks.

Unfriendly relations exist between the Neapolitan and British Governments. The English Minister at Naples recently wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for permission to export grain to the Crimea; but although the country is glutted with that commodity, in consequence of the non-exportation degree, the sequence of the non-exportation decree, the Minister refused in insulting terms.

At Liverpool, the only excitement is that created by the "Angel Gabriel," (Mr. Orr.) who

line, and created some disturbance.

The London News announces the arrival is that city of General Count Bamyski, a distinguished Polander, who came by special invitation of the Government. It is supposed that this visit has some reference to the affairs Poland, which just now are under discussion in

Ministerial circles. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. The Cunard steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 15th, with four days later news, of which the following is a brief summary:

The steamer North Star arrived out on the

2d inst.

The latest news from the Crimea is to the The latest news from the Crimea is to the 29th of July.

Everything was preparing for the general action of the sea and land forces against Sebastopol, which was to come off in fifteen days.

The Russians had succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sappers.

Advices telegraphically from the Crimea to the 29th ult. announce continued preparations for the grand expedition of the Allies against Sebastopol. All the vessels of the fleet had assembled at Kamiesch.

Sebastopol. All the vessels of the new manassembled at Kamiesch.

A report prevailed in Paris that the French Government had received official notification of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan

the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan batteries, preparatory to the assaults. The Viceroy of Egypt has been negotiating with the Bedouins, to serve in the Crimea. England.—The Queen had sent a message to Parliament, asking additional provisions for the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of

the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to issue £7,000,000 of Exchequer bills.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in Parliament touching British enlistments in the United States, stated, that in order to prevent all possibility of a difficulty with the American Covernment, the British Covernment the Positish Covernment the Posit Government, the British Government had stop ped enlisting at Halifax.

France.—The offers for the new French loan mounted to 3,600,000,000 francs.

Spain.—Rumors were in circulation that Spain would send a contingent to the Crimea, but it is considered doubtful. It was also re-ported, that in consideration for this contingent she would ask for a territorial guarantee, inclu-

she would ask for a territorial guarantee, ding Cuba.

Italy.—Our Liverpool correspondent has private advices from Lombardy, via Venice, indicating that important events are nearly ripe there, and exciting news may shortly be expected from that quarter.

India.—The East India mail had arrived

There was no improvement in the affairs of China. The recently reported reverses of the insurgents had proved but of a temporary charteter.

The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Manilla on June 2d.

Manilla on June 2d.

The Latest.—A telegraphic despatch from London, dated Saturday noon, says: The siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, a communication has been received from Germany, by the Western Powers, of startling in-In the Sea of Azoff, the fortifications of the

Allies were progressing.

Accounts from Constantinople state that Schamyl descended the mountains, threatening a retrograde movement againt the Russians.

From the Baltie there is nothing new. The allied squadrons occupied the same positions as formerly. MARKETS.

Western 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Ohio 43s. to White corn 44s.; mixed, 38s. to 38s. 6d.

SHINGTON TO Cook that they can tart it good to describe the

attready cerve the results says will restrictions on seem Mexico and the benefit to both of the former to es:

The Ganges, which left Constantinople on the 23d of July, has arrived. The advices from the content of the both of the former to es:

The Alexandre, which left Constantinople on the 19th of July, has arrived, bringing 66 wounded fact to which masteves not self, but his results, to ed. We tew and wry. In victed wound wounded with the word of the content of the self, but his results, to ed. We tew and the self to the content of the self, but his resuccess, astiss, to ed. We tew and wry. In victed word word with the self to the content of the self, but his resucces, astiss, to ed. We tew and wry. In victed word which early the self to the content of the self, but his resucces, astiss, to ed. We tew and wry. In victed word which early the self to the content of the self, but his resucces, astiss, to ed. We tew and wry. In victed word which which early the self to the content of the self to the self to the content of the self to t

at Odessa for Russian prisoners, which the steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians."

The Piedmontese troops are now in good health. They would be reinforced by 3,000 men.

The Times correspondent's letters to the 17th, inclusive, have arrived. There was heavy rain on the 15th.

The Russians made a sortic against the French on the 14th; the Russians were repulsed.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from their new battery at the White Works, and the Russians seem of the steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners, which the steamer had taken on too time the commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the ground, that Slavery, from tits necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually prepared to Tuesday, August 14, 188.

The Times correspondent's letters to the 17th, inclusive, have arrived. There was heavy rain on the 15th.

The Russians made a sortic against the French on the 14th; the Russians were repulsed.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from their new battery at the White Works, and the Russians seem inclusive, have acrived. There was heavy rain on the movement in Mexico, and the establishment of a Government favorable to the interests of Texas. The first of the expedition arrived here on the 15th inst., and everything appears favorable to the cause. The men are coming in hourly, and in numbers. Information has reached here, of great interest to the cause."

The people are said to be anxious, on the opposite bank of the river, for the arrival of the auxiliary troops from Texas. Great enthusiasm prevails among the men. In less than five days the first party will cross the Rio Grande. Capt. Henry, of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose you his address to the people of Texas, which you will please publish, and also the pronunciant of the pronunciant of the pronunciant of the pronunciant of the proposite bank of the river of the late Texas volunteers, is expected to be in command for the present. I enclose in command for the present. I enclose to be in command for the present. I enclose in command for the present. I enclose to be in command for the pronunciant of the pro

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The Anti-Slavery Movement will be its lead-

ing idea.

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adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold object of Facts for the People.

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next, so that there will be but one month for canvassing, we trust all interested in the mat-ter will see the necessity of prompt action. Read Miller, Orton, & Mulligan's Advertiser "HOW TO MAKE MONEY!"

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chant gives a part

"O, you never

this party is given

the merchant's da See, there is the Ca

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relled with him, an tain's love. He was

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his beautiful Rosa.

you could see her. better place." While Mistress

.obey her friend's

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scovered by a sen watching at

"O, how glad I

fessor Ling," excluding, and her chee
"I was afraid you

fond of remain "For my part," "I must say I co

compliment I cou "Hem, hem," so

was something who value."

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sion of surprise.
"Well, we will

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congratulate you, you all joy." He but the abrupt entr rupted him. Mr. shouldered man.

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ompous and ar

was a man

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"I am very happ ful surprise, for it you had concluded other absent guests "I am glad that ing," replied the Pr castic smile curled

"Right, right: and bountiful bless

an air of importa

into a facetious gr Professor, "A man myself, cannot act auch cases as an by his nephews and "Ah," said the

festival only to sour
"O, my dear sit

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stairs to announce been an honored

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"Well," said a

ly illuminated. parlors, and a gro

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following appeal to the good seasa and right feeling of the "Know Nothings" should be a significant of a shighly intelligent adapted chizen, a Protection of the Protection of the Canazine in of the Canazine is caused the same of the company of the company of the case politics, "Know Nothingsiam," mester with a great of the Protection of the Canazine in the Judgment of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Canazine in the Protection of the Canazine in the Judgment of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Canazine in the Protection of the Canazine in the Judgment of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Canazine in the Judgment of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam," mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam, "mester with a superation of the Nothingsiam of t but, nevertheless, I consider myself as legal a citizen, to the best interests of my adopted country, as any native-born, and would, in a just cause, cheerfully sacrifice my life for her. I worked always faithfully, in my humble sphere, for the cause of Freedom, inspired with the hope of ultimate success, which even the repeal of the Missouri Compromise could not shake, for I expected it would rouse the Northern people to a true sense of their danger; but, to my

At first I looked upon it as the rallying point of all the opposition forces, to overthrow their common enemy, and even went so far, at one election, as to cast my vote for a Know Nothing, in order to prostrate the sham Democracy, and through it the Slave Oligarchy. But late events have proved to me that I was mistaken. I find in the breasts of a majority of those Know Nothings there rankles a hatred against the foreign population, which, I think, is unjustifiable. Having had these adopted citizens opposed to me, in politics, ever since I came to this country, I can judge of the bitterness of feeling the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings entertain towards them. But they are mistaken, when they think they are, as a body, hostile to the party of Freedom. Quite the conelection, as to cast my vote for a Know Nothhostile to the party of Freedom. Quite the contrary. (I speak here of the Germans, and not the Irish; the latter I don't know well enough.) They have been misled for a long number of years by designing demagogues. The Germans are a liberty-loving people, as much so as the Americans; and allow me add, with considerable less prejudice against the colored race than the latter. I am not surprised to find among the ignorant class of the population of any country that rancorous feeling of Nativism, which sees in a foreigner not a brother, but an enemy. Such men have an instinctive feeling of their own deficiency in all those noble qualities which constitute a true man, and naturally lay more stress upon things beyond their agen-

when were stress upon things beyond their agen-cy—birth and race.

Whenever I hear a man exclaim, in that tone which indicates a reproach of other nationali-ties, "I am proud of being an American," or "an Englishman," "Irishman," or "German," I always feel convinced that his native country has no cause to be proud of him. But when I I always feel convinced that his native country has no cause to be proud of him. But when I see my Anti-Slavery friends lend their names and influence to such narrow-minded and bigoted doctrines, I despair of the future of this country. The adopted citizens were formerly the main support of the so-called Democratic party; but they are not so any more—at least, not the Germans—who have at last found out the true character of that sham Democracy, which has Libsety on its line and chains and which has Liberty on its lips, and chains and the slave-driver's whip in its hands; they are, as a body, utterly disgusted with their former associates, and would join the Republicans, en masse, were this party not impregnated with Know Nothingism. I wish the Republican party were strong enough to gain the ascend-ency, even without the votes of adopted citizens; but I know this is not the case. In view of this fact, I ask every candid Anti-Slavery man, who has joined the Know Nothing ranks, how he can reconcile it with his duty to force those men, who love Liberty as much as he does but do not wish to enslave themselves—why, I ask him, would you force those men back into

Independent of its political bearings, are are these "philauthropists" aware what misery they cause to a large portion of their fellow-beings?

ings? Let me illustrate, by what passed under my own observation. An acquaintance of mine, a German, and a gentleman, who lived for a number of years in peace and harmony with an American family, had to move, for the simple American family, had to move, for the simple reason that he was a foreigner. It seems, the lady, a widow, who keeps the house, had no complaint against him; he was polite to all, and paid punctually; but her children, "Young America," would not tolerate a "foreigner," who had lived already longer in this country than they number years. One of them, a girl of sixteen years, insisted upon his removal; but, says the mother, "Mr. B. conducted himself always gentlemanly," "Yes, I know he is very clever," rejoined the daughter, "but he is a foreigner, and you know, mother, I hate foreigners."

Again: I noticed, a few weeks back, a few men carrying a litter, covered with a sheet, from which the blood was oozing. Not knowing what had happened, I asked one of the bystanders what was the matter? and was told, "Oh! it is only a d—d Irishman, who fell from a scaffolding." I looked around me, to see if there was no one in the crowd who would reply this brate; but also I none. A farsee if there was no one in the crowd who would rebuke this brute; but alas! none. A few boys even laughed at his brutal reply; and one little urchin sang out, "Hurrah for Sam!" I walked on, my heart crying, in anguish, "Good God! is it possible that this being is created in thy image?"

Let the young generation grow up in this hared of all who are not born here, and what will be the consequences?

hatred of all who are not born here, and what will be the consequences?

I address myself especially to you, Messrs. Wilson, Hale, and Ford. Have you ever calculated to what it must eventually lead, to call nto action the most ignoble and unchristian passions of the human soul? Do you wish to e-enact here the horrid scenes of a St. Barholomew's night?

If you cannot receive us "foreignera" as our brethren, as your equals, better, far better, or your country and humanity at large, you orbid us altogether from coming here. Build Chinese wall around your celestial empire, and preclaim it to the world, that henceforth o outside barbarian shall enter your dominions, nder penalty of being enslaved, politically and pecialis.

of I expected it would rouse the Northern people to a true sense of their danger; but, to my utter dismay, I see them take up a new issue, which, as it divides their strength, threatens to defeat this hope.

At first I looked upon it as the rallying point of all the opposition forces, to overthrow their common enemy, and even went so far, at one the last year like a stranger in this my adopted country, yet I love her as much as any native-born can, for I cannot but look upon her as the home of my wife and children, who were all born here.

THE ERA ON KNOW NOTHINGISM. CUMBERLAND Co., ILL., July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

We are told by the Know Nothings here that the greater part of what the Era has to say, in exposing the workings of their secret Order, is mere guesswork, and that all our opposition is just talking about something we know nothing about. Well, it has been said that guesswork is as good as any, when it hits right; but, be that as it may, you have certainly developed a remarkable faculty for guessing in this instance, as it is being made clear by developments of their own that you have not missed the figure in a single instance. But if you have been mistaken, or made wrong statements, cannot some one of the vast multitude of Know Nothings condescend to enlighten us on the subject We are told by the Know Nothings here the ings condescend to enlighten us on the subject night safely challenge their whole combined nosts to produce a single statement of the Era

hosts to produce a single statement of the Era respecting them, which has not been confirmed by their own statements and doings.

Again: when we point out the evil consequences into which their principles are liable legitimately to run, such as secret legislation, secret courts, secret churches, and the proscription of any class or sect, creed or profession whatever, we are told this is an extravagant conclusion: that we must indee the tree by its whatever, we are told this is an extravagant conclusion; that we must judge the tree by its fruit; that we have seen nothing of this kind yet, &c.; that secret, oath-bound societies are creatures of necessity; that when the necessity ceases, they will be of no more use, (something like pulling your ox or your ass out of a pit on the Sabbath, I suppose.) Well, we ask, where is the necessity in the present case? Surely, the importance of the object to be promoted or accomplished, should be the fundamental necessity in all cases: the necessity may be an like pulling your ox or your ass out of a pit on the Sabbath, I suppose.) Well, we ask, where is the necessity in the present case? Surely, the importance of the object to be promoted or accomplished, should be the fundamental necessity in all cases; the necessity may be enhanced by surrounding circumstances, such as the liability of your ox to suffer damage by remaining long in the pit. In the case of the Sons of Temperance, the importance of promoting the cause of Temperance was the necessity; in that of the Know Nothings, in changing public opinion in reference to the privileges of our foreign population, especially of Roman Catholics. Admitting that the advocates of these societies are sincere in believing that an ecessity did exist for their formation, why, I ask, may they not conclude, upon the same transported to be the Governor of Kansas, whether Dawson or some one else, your present correspondent joins with you heartily in the hope that his course may be decided; that whatever he intends to do, he may "do with a will," and that there may be no longer any "half-way or facing-both-ways policy," in the present Kansas crisis. Yours, &c.,

For the National Era.

THE ENGLISH PRESS, AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

An article appears in the July number of Frazer's Magazine with this title, purporting to be written by Mr. Charles Bristed, author of "Upper Ten Thousand," and "Five Years at an English University." The main tendency of the

ask, may they not conclude, upon the same principle, that a necessity exists for applying it in the organization of our legislative and ecclesiastical bodies? Surely, the object to be promoted in these, especially in the latter instance, is paramount to all others. There can be but one answer to this, and that is, that there is one answer to this, and that is, that there is nothing to prevent it, but to conclude that a necessity exists for it; and surely, if it be necessary to the promotion of our temporal and political affairs, the same necessities cluster around our religious interests with tenfold more intensity. And I again would ask, how long does any one think it would be before all this takes place, after public opinion is fully brought to believe that the secret principle is necessary in any case, under a Republican Government?

In conclusion, permit me to point the adherents of the Bible Know Nothings to one single passage of Scripture, amongst a multitude passage of Scripture, amongst a multitude which might be adduced, as I am very fearful they have neglected to consult that Holy Book in reference to this matter: "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you."

W. M. Allison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era: I notice, in your issue of July 26th, what pur ports to be a portion of the speech of Hon George W. Julian, "before a State Convention in Indianapolis," in which occurs the following:

lowing:
"That it (Know Nothingism) has done much
mischief to the cause of Freedom in Ohio, I
think will not be denied. It has laid it pros

mischef to the cause of Freedom in Ohio, I think will not be denied. It has laid it prostrate in Indiana. The editor of its leading organ, having determined last year that America must be ruled by Americans, and that the Slavery question was no longer worthy of any special attention, sold his subscription list to a Whig establishment for a 'job office,' and summarily discontinued his paper."

Those who heard the speech, as delivered, will be surprised to read in it, as written out by Mr. Julian himself for the Era, the remark which we have italicised in the above quotation. He made no such remark before the Convention. I speak positively, for I was present myself, and heard no such language, and, on inquiry, I cannot learn that any other person did; and, beside, the language being evidently intended to refer to myself, it is scarcely possible that it could have been used on that occasion, and the fact not come to my knowledge before its appearance in the Era, a month after the time when it is reported to have been used.

istration erred in removing him, their greater and primary error was in appointing him. For, under any circumstances, whatever may have been his views on the one great all-absorbing question, he was, in all respects, too weak for such an office. His incompetency for wrestling with the difficulties surrounding that appoint ment was, from the first, notorious to all who had ever properly known the man. And the lamentable indeterminateness and indecision of his administration (if the confused chaos of istered at all) must now, one would suppose, be patent to the whole country. The decided exercise of power, however ap

The decided exercise of power, however applied, if it does not always command absolute respect, at least never fails to secure it from contempt. Reeder's conduct, barren utterly of any product of the former, seems to have yielded him an abundant harvest of the latter.

His object, from the beginning, so far as he was capable of an object, was, first, the eclat and consequence of the office; and, next, the using of it for the purpose of speculation. This is in the order of his instincts, aspirations, and training, political, social, and moral—this. and training, political, social, and moral—this from the school to which he belongs, by nature

and breeding.

Nothing can exhibit the feebleness and ir ompetency of the Pierce Administration more conspicuously than the appointment of such a man as Reeder to such a place, under such circumstances. He was too insignificant to know how to be at once their tool and to serve his own purpose—not too proud, or too honest. not to have known this before his appointmen God forbid that this insignificance should be considered a valid claim to the hero's crown or

considered a valid claim to the hero's crown of martyrdom. The country's sense of heroism must have become sadly blunted, to mistake men thus moulded, for heroes.

As for his nominated successor, Dawson, it is said that he will not accept. If he does, he too will be found unfitted for the emergency. Although he has more pretension, decision, self-respect, and much more collectedness of manner, than Reeder, and is therefore externally more imposing, he has in reality, if anything, less intelligence and less of real intellect, and belongs to the same order of politicians.

Whoever is to be the Governor of Kansas, whether Dawson or some one else, your present

An article appears in the July number of Frazer's Magazine with this title, purporting to be written by Mr. Charles Bristed, author of "Upper Ten Thousand," and "Five Years at an English University." The main tendency of the article I heartily approve; its gist is to set forth that the British press have not discriminated between their friends and their foes; and that whereas the popular sentiment of this country is, from popular ignorance, permanently hostile to the English, the conservative and a considerable portion of the liberal press of this country is favorable to us. He excepts from this the Westminster Review, the Daity News, and others of less importance. As I, when a British subject, belonged to this political school, I am now in a fair position for appreciating both sides; and there is one sentence in Mr. Bristed's article that is, I think, one-sided. He says, "The newspapers and periodicals of Great says, "The newspapers and periodicals of Great Britain have been in the habit of handling the Britain have been in the habit of handling the Americans with the smallest possible amount of gloves." It is rather too late in the day for an American to make this complaint; it is really too puerile! I will venture to say, from a tolerable acquaintance with the newspaper press on both sides, that for one yard of declamation against America in the English press, I will produce one rod of abuse of England and "the English" from the American press. Take up any Locofoco print you may, from Philadelphia to the cities on the Mississippi, and you will see any quantities of this stuff from the mouths of editors, "whose ribald slander is their only stock in trade." This is as regards quantity; but take the comparison in regard to quality. The tone of the American anti-English press is ferocious and malignant; that of the anti-Amer-The tone of the American anti-English press is ferocious and malignant; that of the anti-American English press is brimful of "chaff," as Mr. Bristed says, and of satire, but does not make me blush for my native country, though I may smile at its folly, exaggeration, and self-conceit. When, on the other hand, I turn to the temper of the popular press of this country in its attitude towards England, I confess I do blush for the netty malignancy and positive dishonesty. tude towards England, I confess I do blush for the petty malignancy and positive dishonest displayed by it. Such papers, sir, as yours and the Boston Atlas have nothing to reproach themselves for on this ground, neither have the English Westminster Review and the Dail News. It is to such journals as these we mus look for binding together the liberal sentimen of our two great English Commonwealths. I am, sir, yours, truly,
A PLYMOUTH NONCONFORMIST.

intended to refer to myself, it is scarcely possible that it could have been used on that occasion, and the fact not come to my knowledge before its appearance in the Era, a month after the time when it is reported to have been used.

I exceedingly regret that Mr. Julian has interpolated into his written speech a statement so utterly destitute of truth, and one which he deemed it not prudent to make before the Convention itself. The statement is untrue in every particular. It is untrue that I "determined last year that America should be ruled by Americans." I held no sentiment on that subject "last year," that I have not always held and advocated. It is untrue that I had determined that the "Slavery question was no longer worthy of special attention." Mr. Julian well knows that, since my first connection with the press in 1848, I have never ceased to urge that the question of Slavery was paramount to To the Editor of the National Era: who in freedom will not work should be made slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to alavery. They said that the English Abolitionists were fanatics, infidels, incendiaries; and it was good for putting the slaveholders in Wilberforce was denounced on the floor of the Parliament as a hoary-headed traitor, because of his godlike efforts in behalf of West Indian emancipation. And because we have made ourselves one with millions in our land, the same bulls are showered down upon us. Had Wilberforce or his compeers ventured to visit the West Indies before the emancipation took place, they would have been put to death. Now, everywhere in the West Indies are the busts of only make his horse understand, he would only the slaves would not work if made free, and therefore they ought to be kept in slavery. I told you, if the argument was good for anything, it was good for putting the slaves lood you, if the argument was good for anything, it was good for putting the slaves would pound therefore they ought to be kept in slavery. I told you, if the argument was good for anything, it was good for putting the slaves would pound therefore they ought to be kept in slavery. I told you, if the argument was good for anything, it was

me, by Mr. Park; and several tastefully con structed and painted cottages, surrounded by well-cultivated, pretty little gardens. There is evidently good taste as well as political excite ment in the city of Parkville.

ment in the city of Parkville.

Of Mr. Park, he says:

"I tried very diligently to ascertain the character of Mr. Park, and the estimation in which he is held in the city which bears his name, and in which he has lived for the last seventeen years. It is said that Sir Walter Baleigh smiled at his intention of writing a true history of the world, when he heard several conflicting accounts by eye-witnesses, of a fight that occurred between two men beneath his own window. If he had visited Parkville, he would certainly have given a broad grin at the thought of writing a true character of a historical celebrity.

"Mr. Park was originally a highwayman, and a negro thief; he was publicly whipped in Texas; he made money by cheating the Indians, and stealing their ponies; he was one of the

have given a broad grin at the thought or writing a true character of a historical celebrity.

"Mr. Park was originally a highwayman, and a negro thief; he was publicly whipped in Texas; he made money by cheating the Indians, and stealing their ponies; he was one of the meanest of men, and he was a d——d Abolitionist! That's the firm belief, or at least exmean to strike down vested rights, and rob us of our property? Give us compensation, full and entire. These slaves are our property, we have bought them and paid for them, and now you talk about taking them, and giving us nothing in return; it is robbery. No, said the English Abolitionists, you knew when you bought those slaves that you had no right to buy them; as well you have that you have a payer into the payer. pressed opinion, of one of the party.

"Mr. Park was a self-made, honorable man; he rose from poverty to wealth by his own unaided exertions. He was the most industrious and public-spirited of citizens; he encouraged you know that you have no right to keep them; a very public enterprise, and gave material aid to every public improvement. He intended to build and endow a college here at his own expanding the companied and analysis of the companied and the compa pense, and would soon have commenced it, if justice, I pronounce your vested rights vested he had not been banished. 'I have known him,' said one old man, 'for seventeen years; abolished, there will be less sugar grown; and if

him,' said one old man, 'for seventeen years; he believed, as everybody did, until the last six or eight years, that Slavery was a curse to a State, and that Missouri would go ahead faster if she was free soil; but as to interfering with if she was free soil; but as to interfering with Slavery, sir, or running negroes away, he was as far from that as any human being is.' 'The fact of the matter is,' said another citizen, 'he was a strong Benton man; he interfered too much with Davy Atchison's schemes. It was necessary to ruin him if Davy was to succeed, and Davy soon found a pretext for ruining him.' * * * *

"I think I cannot give you a better idea of iniquitous because it was sweet. Let us see the excited state of parties up the river than by relating a tea-table incident. I was sitting at supper at the American House, in Kansas before emancipation; so be it. But there is by relating a tea-table incident. I was sitting at supper at the American House, in Kansas city, talking with a Missourian politician—a first-rate fellow—on the 'absorbing question' of the day. He was defending what I thought the absurd practice of going to a hotel whose sugar; no more fugitive slave hunts. Less landlord agreed with you on political subjects, even if a member of the opposite party kept a longer dread of them. Less sugar; no more slave insurrections, and no better house and charged less for his accommodations. 'Well, I do believe in it,' he said—so horrible was Slavery in the West Indies, that 'touch a Yankee's purse, you touch his con- there was a constant and most frightful de-

were riveted on the pretty young English waiter. After about two minutes' silence, he resured. 'Well,' said he, with the slightest bit of a sigh, 'that's a d—d pretty girl, whether the most outrageous laws.] A slave, striking

she's pro-slavery or not!'

"He said so quite unconsciously, and laughed at it quite as much as I did when I related it afterwards. You may imagine that politics run very high, when they rush into a man's run very high, when they rush into mind in looking at a pretty girl! I am glad he said so, though, for we men like to see the ladies from every point of view; and his answer constitutes what I may call 'a south-side view of the great muslin question.'

Why, this was a code made by devils, and it had gone to its home, the bottomless pit. He would give a single case of cruelty. A woman was stated to have been guilty of contumacy; she would not darn stockings on a certain oc-

"Variously yours,

GARRISON ON SLAVERY.

At the recent Long Island celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in the British Went Indies, to which we alluded last week, Mr. Garrison made the following printed remarks:

"The West Indian planters said, in the first place, to the Abolitionists, 'Mind your own busi-"The West Indian planters said, in the first place, to the Abolitionists, our business." Aye, said the Abolitionists, our business is to cry aloud and spare not against oppression—our business is to denounce every tyrant on the face of the earth, in this or any other country. The planters then said the slaves are better off in Slavery than in Freedom—better of in Slavery than in Freedom—better of thave no rights than all rights—better off to have no rights than all rights—better off to have no compensation than to be well paid for their labor—better off to know nothing of reading and writing than to be educated. This is the logic of Slavery, and it is more insane than the insanity of Bedlam. There has never yet been a sane argument in favor of Slavery. There are various kinds of insanity and idiocy; the needs no argument, but he needs brains. Another argument was, that the slaves were entirely unfit for Freedom—as if God ever made a human being not prepared for Freedom. No man can be made fit for Slavery until you have crushed out his spirit, blotted out his humanity, and brought him to the condition as near as possible to that of the beast. They said, too, that the slaves were an inferior race; and that, being inferior, they should be governed by the superior; and the slavesholders being superior, they were entitled to hold them in bondage. the superior; and the slaveholders being superior, they were entitled to hold them in bondage.

Inferior? When have they had a chance to or, they were entitled to hold them in bondage.

Inferior? When have they had a chance to show that they were equal? When has an experiment ever been made, under equal circumstances, that the result has not been exceedingly honorable to the colored man in competition with the white man? They had their religions argument, too. They quoted scripture in support of their ideas; and having adverted to Onest argument, too. They quoted scripture in support of their ideas; and having adverted to Onesimus, therefore, the New Testament proves the divine authority of Slavery, and West Indian Slavery is of God. Another objection was, that the slaves being an overwhelming majority, the very moment they were emancipated they would commence the work of exterminating the masters. To this the Abolitionists replied: This is a hallucination of your minds. If they do not do this when you rob them of their labor, when you pollute their wives and daughters before their eyes, lacerate and stain them, will they do it when you give them their Freedom? Will they destroy you when you have thrown the branding-iron away, and have ceased to sell their children? The sequel shows how utterly groundless were all these anticipations. The planters said, too, that the negroes would not work when free, and they being deeply concerned in seeing men go straight, feel that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work when free, and they being deeply concerned in seeing men go straight, feel that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work when free, and they being deeply concerned in seeing men go straight, feel that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work when free, and they being deeply concerned in seeing men go straight, feel that it was their prerogative to make men work who do not work when free, and they being deeply concerned in the selves were not content to make the slaves should be made always, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you ought at once to be reduced to slaves, then you obget at the more hateful to the blood of the slaves, and it is all

ant in 1856, but their activity and prescience upon this question of the Eastern war, and the support this question of the Eastern war, and the support that I may be mistaken.

Western Life.

The Miscouri Democrat has a lively correspondent up among the border ruffians. He asys of Parkville:

"Western Life.

The Miscouri Democrat has a lively correspondent up among the border ruffians. He asys of Parkville is rather an exercise that if eastern the propose of the lungs, unless the upon an amessment. A person unaccustomed to promending on hill look cannot walk either up or across any street without puffing like a perpose or like the Republican's that ries, and the audacity of slaveholders, and of any most two churches. What Miss. Stowe modeally ask of herself is exceedingly applies, and motors of the contracts them in other cities. The laids are the contracts the contracts the contract

Unknown Tongues—The Language of Animals.
About Babies.
Life among the Mormons.
The River Fisheries of North America—The
Artificial Propagation of Fish.
Cape Cod—The Beach. First Friendship.

Living in the Country.

A Country Fireplace — Lares and Penates — Sentiment—Spring Vegetables in the Germ—A Garden on Paper—Warm Weather—A Festa and Irruption of Nacoologists—Constitutional Law, &c.

of Noseologists—Constitutio Sir John Suckling. Twice Married—continued. The Armies of Europe. American Literature and Reprints.

getting into debt, and quite as notorious for never paying his debts. A certain Jew named Solomon, whom he owed a considerable sum of

New Publications and Advertisements. Opinions of the Press.

Opinions of the Press.

We have spoken thus at length of Prunam's Monthly because we think it is due to the enterprise that some acknowledgment should be made of our indebtedness to it as a people. If it has not in every number come up to the promise which it held out from the beginning, it is nontheless true that no periodical ever before published it our country reflected so truly the thoughts of our Republic.—State of Mains.

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